THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Poetry.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

At this time, when probably a thousand flags, large and small, are flung to the breeze in this city, and so much homage is paid to the glorious Stars and Stripes, we deem it a fitting occasion to publish J. Rodman Drake's ode, as revised and improved by Fitz Greene Halleck. It is unquestionably one of the finest pieces of American poetry ever written, and at this particular juncture is calculated to make the patriotic chills run through the blood of every lover of the Union.—*Am. Intelligencer.*

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest-trumpings loud,
And see the lightning-lances driven;
When stride the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven!
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free!
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows in the cloud of war—
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high;
When speaks the trumpet's signal tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimm'd the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance
Catch war and vengeance from the glance.
And when the cannon-mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's hall—
Then shall thy meteor-glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death!

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to Heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye!
Flag of the free hearts' hope and home,
By angel-hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe that falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Selections.

TERRIFIC TRAGEDY.

ELEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Dublin of late is becoming famous for tragedies in which "the heart-strings of humanity are strained," and people in every condition and state of life are made mourners. Only one short week since "humanity was placed in mourning" by one of the most lamentable catastrophes that it can fall to the lot of a journalist to record—a catastrophe in which six human beings met their death in an omnibus in the lock of a canal, in all but the center of a crowded city. Men, women, and children were beginning to forget this fearful tragedy, and to look upon it as a terrible accident, when a more terrific visitation became known to everybody in the fact that eleven human beings were, positively and without exaggeration, roasted to death in a house in the very center of the city in which they lived, and paid taxes for preserving their lives and properties.

Eleven human beings burned to death without a single soul being able to render them a particle of service, in one of the great highways of the city, at a comparatively early hour of the night, is a fact which appeals with terrible force to all; and, although numerous reasons were assigned for the dread disaster, all come eventually to the conclusion that the want of a sufficient and prompt supply of water was the cause.

The tragedy of yesterday morning was one from which people will date for many years to come, and will refer to with feelings of commiseration for the sufferers, and point it out as a caution to those who speculate on the security of life in this city, as they tell of the sad fate of a whole family, one of whom was to be married on the day she met her fearful death!

Mary Ann Reilly, a fine girl of 18 years of age, was to have been wedded yesterday. Her charred and cindered remains lie with those of her poor mother, her sister Agnes, and her brothers James, John, and Matthew, on a heap of straw in an outhouse of a livery stable in Cross Kevin Street.

Along the streets a wretched and distressed maniac was to be seen, the father of that family, wandering, last night, homeless and friendless. The fire that consumed all he loved was burning in his dry and tearless eyes; and such was the greatness of his sorrow that he wandered far and wide amongst the awe-stricken crowd, and none attempted to offer him comfort. He was a brand from the burning, and many said he would have suffered less had he shared the fate of his household. His sorrow was held sacred by all, and as he wandered, as it were, in search of things he could not find, he excited the tears and the heart sympathies of those who saw him. But twenty-four hours before this poor man was rich in the affection of all he loved—but now wife, sons, daughters—all were snatched from him in one "fell swoop," and he stood as lonely in the front of his desolated and once happy home as if he never had kindred or a soul in this wide world that he could love and cherish. Arrangements were being made for the marriage of his first-born, and he and her mother blessed her as she retired to rest, and the poor old couple, perchance, remembered the night before they were wed, and the young folk looked forward to a gala day, and retired to their beds feverish with the hope of the morrow's festivities!

Reilly, that is the name of the poor fellow, and his family were only part occupants of the house, as seven families, numbering thirty-two individuals, lived under the same roof. All had retired to rest at No. 9 Patrick Street, on Saturday night; fires had been extinguished and lights put out, save in the two pair front, occupied by a man named Barker and his wife. These people arrived home at about twelve o'clock, and, in a short time after, No. 9 Patrick Street appeared as quiet and as unworthy of particular notice as any other house in that densely-populated neighborhood. The shop and lower premises were occupied by Messrs. Summers & Co., as a provision shop, and the upper sections were set in tenements to the families of operative tradesmen.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, the fire was discovered by police constables, and without loss of time they entered the burning premises by the hall door. The second pair front, in which the fire seems to have originated, was enveloped in flames, and could not be approached. The terror and confusion within the burning premises are more easily to be imagined, than described. Half-naked women, and children half delirious, just awakened from their sleep, were to be seen rushing wildly through the smoke and flame calling for the absent; others ran into the midst of the danger, in their anxiety to escape, and amidst the scene of horror and confusion a mother was to be observed coming out of the dense smoke blackened with soot, blistered and bleeding, bearing two of her children under her arms and one in her *mouth!!* Gasping and fainting she fought her way to the street where she fell exhausted with her precious charge.

Barker, in whose room the fire broke out, was next seen bearing out his three children, one of them fearfully burned and untiluted; and as each poor creature, shivering and fearful issued to the street, a person would be led to suppose that the house on fire was a lunatic asylum, and those who had escaped had been its demented inmates. This opinion would be regarded as true if the random muster-rolls of the missing, as they were called out by distracted men and women, could be heard amidst the roar of the flames through the crackling timbers and the sympathising shouts of anxious but unavailing benevolence that sought to do everything, but nothing could be done.

It now became known that the majority of the inmates were within the burning house, and cut off by walls of flame from any assistance. The cry was "water! water" everywhere, but not a drop was to be had to save eleven of God's creatures standing half naked in front of the flames that, glutton-like, were licking up all before them. Every moment was an hour of painful suspense, and as the night stroller and the tavern Sybarite came up to gratify an idle curiosity, people asked them vehemently did they see the engines coming. These inquiries were answered in the negative, and moment after moment a human life was sacrificed in the burning lazar house. Flame-hunted, a half dozen poor creatures ran for their lives to the roof of an adjoining house, where they crouched naked and shivering in the thin morning air, rendered more cold and biting by the reeking atmosphere of smoke and flame from which they had escaped. Before them was the lurid blaze which every moment gained upon their temporary refuge, and as they gazed with strained and wistful eyes on their approaching and terrible death succour came to them through the agency of four men of the Police Fire Brigade. They contrived by passing ladders from Plunket Street across the roofs of several houses, over which the brave fellows passed with the agility of cats, to render help at the imminent risk of their own lives to the poor despairing creatures on the roof. They rescued a Mrs. M'Derry and her two children from certain death, and did not leave their work until they bore off all the poor expectants in safety from the roof. These men are worthy of the highest reward, their superiors or the community can bestow upon them.

The first engine was not on the ground until half an hour after the fire was discovered, and the last was not present for an hour and fifteen minutes subsequent to the alarm having been giving. No. 4 fire-escape arrived at 1.55 and on being placed against the walls of the burning house it caught fire and had to be removed without rendering any assistance. No. 1 fire-escape came up at 2.5, and was placed against the adjoining house to the one on fire. The conductor got on the roof, where he remained for about ten minutes, and returned by the hall door of the burning house, without being able to reach the eleven poor creatures who were now past all human aid. The water came slowly to the engines, but when it did come it soon told on the flames, and got them completely under at a quarter past three o'clock. It was most heartrending to see those who had escaped from the burning looking for the missing members of their families, who were now lying charred and cindered in a smouldering heap, midst pools of water, in which their red hot bones were steaming. Ten human beings lay huddled together on the drawing-room floor as they had fallen when the upper floor gave way. In all the chapters of horrors there was nothing more horrible then this. The flesh contracted by the heat was torn from its place, and hung in burned masses on the blackened bones. Splotches of skin were to be seen on portions of a face, and a partially uninjured arm or leg contrasted horrible with the burned members adjoining them, which were nothing more than masses of dark, wet ashes.

The bodies, or rather what remained of them, were conveyed to Yorke's Livery Stables, Cross Kevin Street, and were placed in an outhouse to await an inquest. The deceased were—Mrs Reilly and her five children, namely, Mary Anne Reilly, aged 18, the intended bride; Agnes Reilly, aged 14; James Reilly, aged 16; John Reilly, aged 7; Matthew Reilly, aged 5; John M'Garry, aged 3; Rose M'Garry, aged 5; Wm. Forsythe, aged 2; and Jane Forsythe, aged 4. Another inmate of the fated house is missing, and there appears to be no doubt that he has been consumed to ashes.

Thousands upon thousands visited the scene of the disaster yesterday, and the terrible calamity was spoken of with feelings of awe and terror by men as they passed the house within which a few hours before one of the most terrific of horrors was enacted.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.* April 15.

A SOLDIER'S "RATIONS."

Everything relating to the subsistence and comfort of a soldier in the United States service is now of special interest to the men and their friends. The following, which we find in the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express*, is taken from the regulations of the United States army:

A ration is "a portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink and forage, assigned to each soldier in any army for his daily subsistence, and for the subsistence of horses. Officers have several rations, according to their rank or number of attendants. Seamen in the navy also have rations of certain articles." The following is the soldier's ration as regulated by the War Department:

"The ration is three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of peas or beans, or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice, six pounds of coffee, twelve pounds sugar, four quarts vinegar, one and a-half pounds tallow, or one and a-fourth pounds adamantine, or one pound sperm candles, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt."

When the officers of the medical department find anti-scorbutics necessary for the health of the troops, the commanding officer may order issues of fresh vegetables, pickled onions, sour-krout, or molasses, with an extra quantity of rice and vinegar. (Potatoes are usually issued at the rate of one pound per ration, and onions at the rate of three bushels in lieu of one of beans) Occasional issues (extra) of molasses are made—two quarts to one hundred rations—and of dried apples of from one to one and a-half bushels to one hundred rations.

In the regular army, as soldiers are expected to preserve, distribute, and cook their own subsistence, the hire of citizens for any of these duties is not allowed, except in extreme cases. Ovens may be built or paid for by the subsistence department, but not bake-houses.

THE SPHYNX.

Near the Pyramids, more wondrous and more awful than all else in the land of Egypt, there sits the lonely Sphynx. Comely the creature is, but the comeliness is not of this world; the once worshipped beast is a deformity and a monster to this generation, and yet you can see that those lips, so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mold of beauty—some mold of beauty now forgotten—forgotten because that Grecian drew forth Cytherea from the flashing foam of Ægean, and in her image created new forms of beauty, cast molds in a law among men that the short and possibly wrestled up should stand for the stern ones, the main condition of loveliness, through all gyrations to come. Yet still there lives on the race of those who were beautiful in the fashion of the elder world, and Christain girls of Coptic blood, will look on you with the sad serious gaze, and kiss your charitable hand with the big pouting lips of the very Sphynx. Laugh and mock if you will at the worship of stone idols, but mark ye this, ye breakers of images, that in one regard, the stone idol bears awful semblance of Deity—unchangefulness in the midst of change—the same seeming will and intent for ever inexorable! Upon ancient dynasties of Ethiopian and Egyptian Kings—upon Greek and Roman, upon Arab and Ottoman conquerors—upon Napoleon dreaming of an Eastern Empire—upon battle and pestilence—upon the ceaseless misery of the Egyptian race—upon the keen-eyed travelers—Herodotus yesterday, and Warburton to-day—upon all, and more, this unworldly Sphynx has watched and watched like a Providence with the same earnest eyes, and the same sad, tranquil mein. And we, we shall die, and Islam will wither away, and the Englishman, leaning far over to hold his loved India, will plant a firm foot on the banks of the Nile, and sit in the seats of the Faithful, and still that sleepless rock, will lie watching and watching the works of the new, busy race, with those same sad, earnest eyes, and the same tranquil mien everlasting. So You dare not mock at the Sphynx.

INFLUENCE OF TREES UPON CLIMATE.

Joachim Frederic Sahouw, Professor of Botany at Copenhagen, speaks as follows of the influence of forests upon the atmosphere:

"We find the most evident signs of it in the torrid zone. The forests increase the rain and moisture, and produce springs and running streams. Tracts destitute of woods become very strongly heated, the air above them ascends perpendicularly, and thus prevents the clouds from sinking, and the constant winds (trade winds or monsoons), where they can blow uninterruptedly over large surfaces, do not allow the transition of vapors into the form of drops. In the forests, on the contrary, the clothed soil does not become so heated, and, besides, the evaporation from the trees favors cooling; therefore, when the currents of air loaded with vapors reach the forests, they meet with that which causes them and change into rain. Since, moreover, evaporation of the earth goes on more slowly beneath the trees, and since these also evaporate very copiously in a hot climate, the atmosphere in those forests has a high degree of humidity, this great humidity at the same time producing many springs and streams."

THE FLIGHT OF ABRAHAM.

And it came to pass as Abraham was resting from his journey, the angel of the Lord came unto him by night saying:—Abraham, where art thou? And Abraham answered, who are thou, and what is thy desire, that thou shouldst commaud thy servant at this late watch of the night? And he answered and said, my Lord has sent me unto thee, to warn thee that the Philistines seek thy life, and have sent messengers to fall upon thee as thou comest on thy journey; therefore get thee from here by night, unto the city where thou goest, and tarry thou not in all the plain, for thy life's sake, stop not in all the borders of the Philistines, and when thou gettest into the city, go thou into the street called Franklin, and enter thou into the house of one William whose surname is Seward, and thou shalt be safe from those who seek to devour thee. And Abraham was sorely frightened, and he did as the angel of the Lord directed, and called his servants together, and the wise man did get him to his place of safety.

And on the morrow as they tarried for him by the way, behold it was noised abroad he had fled unto the city by night and was now in the house of his brethren.

And every man went unto his own place.—*Louisiana Journal.*

SCIENTIFIC.

In France, recently, the murderer of a solitary railway passenger was detected by the track he left when he sprang from the train—the following process being used to take an exact impression of the foot-mark:

A sort of gridiron, made of wire, was placed over the imprint, an inch from the ground. On this gridiron was deposited a thin piece of tin, covered with charcoal. In a short time, the ground beneath was heated to the desired extent. The gridiron was then removed, and with the aid of a hair sieve the imprint was sprinkled with a layer of stearine, reduced to an impalpable powder, by dissolution in alcohol and sudden immersion in cold water. The powder obtained by the precipitation of this mixture is so light that its fall does not change the position of a grain of sand. As soon as it touched the hot ground, it melted and disappeared. The soil was then given time to cool, after which the imprint, fully impregnated with the stearine, was dug up, entire, and placed in a piece of cloth, whose corners were then gathered together, so as to form a kind of sack. Moulding plaster was then poured upon the impress, and the operation was complete. Such is the accuracy of this process, that it not only reproduces the outline of a foot, but every minute peculiarity. If a bare foot, it shows the exact shape of the sole, and the true position of the toes; if a hint or clue, the number of nails, etc.

[From our Extra of the 25th.]

LATEST RELIABLE BY PONY.

The pony arrived to-day at 3 p.m. By it, through the kindness of a friend, we have received clippings from the most reliable papers in New York from which we select and publish below:

Owing to the conflicting and very unreliable information conveyed by the telegraphic dispatches brought by pony, the club, to which we were indebted for the matter published in our former extras, withheld their subscriptions. The dispatches we cannot assure our readers may be depended upon. Hence, while we publish some of them, we commend our readers to the items culled from reliable sources.

By private letters we learn that Mr. —— Martin of Madison, Wisconsin, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs, in lieu of Col. Davis, removed. The nephew of a Cabinet officer, we understand, accompanies him as chief-clerk of his bureau.

The pony brings professed telegraphic dates till the 20th; but no news later than the 19th, and that not at all to be depended on. Those who know the general character of telegraphic dispatches are aware that they are prepared from the wild unauthentic rumors, such as correspondents make their money from.

It is true the parties are concentrating their forces and buying up arms and ammunition. They have been doing so a long time. In ancient words—"How long, how long?"

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

It is stated that ninety-three companies have been already mustered into service in Mississippi, which completes the recent requisition of eight thousand men made upon that State by the authorities at Montgomery. These are in addition to the fifteen or twenty companies now at Pensacola, comprising the requisition of one thousand five hundred men first made.

The Governor of Georgia has been tendered the services of 215 volunteer companies, in addition to three regiments already in service.

The name of Thomas Francis Meagher has been unanimously stricken from the roll of honorary members of the Hibernian Society of Charleston, because of his active services in behalf of the Northern troops.

Revs. Wm. W. Berry, of the methodist Episcopal Church South, and Oscar A. Sears, of the Catholic church, have offered their services as chaplains of the army of Virginia.

The buoys in Pamlico Sound, on the Swash, and about the inlets of Ocracoke and Hatteras, have been removed.

The Palmetto Guard left Charleston on Thursday last for Virginia. An immense crowd of citizens accompanied them to the depot.

At Tallassee, Tallapoosa, Ala., a company has been organized for the war, and over $11,000 raised for the families of the soldiers during their absence.

The steamer Marion left New York on Saturday with 5,000 barrels of provisions for the troops at Washington.

It has been decided to protect the upper Mississippi River with armed steamers and batteries of heavy ordnance.

Captain Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Irish Zouaves, has returned from Washington, to take command of his company, and will make preparations for their early department to the seat of war.

"CONTRABAND OF WAR."

The following articles have been officially declared as coming under the head of "contraband of war" by the administration:

"Gold and silver coin; checks or bills of exchange for money; articles of food; clothing and materials for the manufacture of clothing, rifle, pistol, musket and cannon balls and shells; gunpowder and all materials used in its manufacture; ammunition and munitions and implements of war of every description; books of military education; saddles, harness and trappings for flying artillery, field and staff officers and cavalry troops; horses; gun-carriages; timber for ship-building; all kinds of naval stores; engines, boilers and machinery for boats; locomotive engines and cars for railroads, and goods and commodities which might be made useful to the enemy in war."

THE REGIMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

The following is a correct list of the regiments that have reached Washington and reported to the commandant of the District since the President's proclamation:

From Massachusetts—The 6th, 5th and 8th Regiments, and Salem Zouaves.

From New York—The 7th, 71st, 12th, 25th, 69th, 39th and 5th Regiments and Col. Ellsworth's Fire Brigade.

From Pennsylvania—The 5th, 4th and 6th Regiments, and First Artillery.

From Rhode Island—One Regiment and a Marine Artillery company.

From New Jersey—The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments.

Troops belonging to the United States service—Sherman's Battery, 2d Artillery, 2d Infantry and 600 Cavalry.

Thus, it is, what some gentlemen in Washington have been pooh-poohing at, the reinforcement of the city will amount to 21,000 troops—not far from correct.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

A dispatch, dated Mobile, May 8th, says:

The transports Dick Keys and Henry Lewis left here yesterday, laden with provisions for Pensacola. On arriving off Pensacola bar, at 5 p.m., they were stopped by the Powhattan, boarded from that vessel, and their papers and cargo examined. Commodore Porter granted permission for the vessels to proceed to Pensacola, remarking that he thought Gen. Bragg might use the boats for conveying troops to Santa Rosa Island, and that they would be badly whipped after they got them there.

While the transports Keys and Lewis were rounding to and getting under way, the Brooklyn came up and ordered them to follow her to the Sabine. Through some misunderstanding, the Keys had got under way for the bar, when the Powhattan and Brooklyn both fired across her bow. She immediately rounded to, when a boat's crew of armed men were put aboard of her. The vessels were compelled to lay to under the guns of the Sabine till morning, when Lieut. Brown endorsed on their papers a warning not to attempt an entrance into the harbor or they would be sent North as prisoners of war, and their boats sold as prizes. The vessels then started for home, and were followed by the Powhattan until they passed the Perdido river. They arrived safely last evening.

WASHINGTON May 18.

Six or seven weeks hence the Thirty-seventh Congress will meet at the call of Mr. Lincoln, and in it will be represented the nineteen non-slaveholding States, and Delaware, Maryland, and possibly Kentucky and Missouri. At what stage they will find the national controversy in July no one can foretell. Open, flagrant and destructive war may by that time have resulted from the present preparations for conflict. The chief business of the session will, in any event, be to sustain what has been done by the Executive, to authorize new loans, and to augment the navy and the regular army. Whether any measures of conciliation will be attempted is doubtful, though it is reported that the President will recommend certain amendments to the Constitution, with a view to conciliate the Border States.

New York is suffering as much from [illegible] foreign and domestic trade as any port of the South can suffer from blockade. The heavy and numerous commercial failures that have occurred during the last fortnight are so appalling that the press deems it prudent to withhold them from the public, and despondency begins to succeed to the characteristic energy of the New York merchant.

The banks will lend their gold to the government because it is the only mode whereby they can pay any dividends to their stockholders. Offers of money to the government for its support during the present crisis amount already to nearly as much specie as the northern banks possess. If this is the state of things in the commercial emporium at the beginning of the civil war, what will it be a year hence? Now there is a demand for our breadstuffs, and returns in gold are received. But the prospects of abundant harvest in Europe are such, that this branch of export trade cannot be relied upon for another year. If, when the approaching session of Congress shall terminate, there should be a single specie-paying bank in the country, it will be a matter of surprise.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

There are now such large numbers of troops in force both in Virginia and Maryland, that with the aid of telegraphs, railroads, and steamers, a blow may be struck on either hand at almost any hour, but no formal engagement can take place for a long time, unless the federal troops shall march upon Richmond. But in that direction we hear that General Lee is throwing up batteries at Fredericksburg, (on the line of railroad from Aquia creek,) and a column advancing upon Richmond would probably have to encounter field-works on the line of the Rappahannock, and the tributary of York river in front of that city. Bonaparte never failed to use the shovel up to the latest moment possible before an engagement in which an important point might be one for desperate struggle.

Republican Congressmen say that the reason of the late hurrying up of troops to this point from the North, was because Gen. Scott found that troops were concentrating in Virginia much faster than he had anticipated.

The troops here are going rapidly into camp upon the high grounds in flank and rear of the city, but there are no indications that field-works are to be thrown up thereon, as has been suggested in the New York administration papers. The command of the Potomac precludes the necessity of such steps at present.

A part of the military programme of the federal government is to have seventy-two thousand troops in or near this city by the fourth Thursday of this month.

From the notices of military movements which appear in the Northern papers, it is evident that such a number, now when communications are opened, can be easily brought here. It is probably the purpose to leave a portion of them troops in the city, and employ the rest elsewhere where to any occasion for it.

Nothing has been done yet towards the fortification of the city and environs. It is said that Gen. Cass has written against the fortifications of the city but in favor of fortifying the heights fronting it.

BANK SUSPENSION.

Albany, N. Y., May 19th.—There has recently been a change of affairs in the Bank of Albany, and some difficulties discovered in the accounts in consequence of which the bank suspended business to-day for the purpose of instituting a thorough investigation into its affairs.

Another dispatch says the affairs of the bank are in a very bad condition. Its entire capital is undoubtedly gone, but it is believed its assets will be sufficient to pay depositors.

Miscellaneous.

How Learned!—Merriam, the Brooklyn weather prophet, has discovered that Secession is an atmospheric phenomenon. He says: "The atmospheric wave that produced such a frantic state in the human mind in Syria, has passed slowly westward in the path of the sun, and its influences are seen in the same parallels on this continent. Syria is between 31 deg. and 37 deg. north latitude.

Ancient Warfare.—Warfare, in the days of Cæsar, was no mere child's play. In nine years he had conquered 300 tribes, 800 cities, slain a million of men, and taken a million prisoners. After he had become master of the world, he entertained the whole Roman population at 23,000 tables, furnished with every luxury. He made an artificial lake, for the purpose of showing the assemblage a sample of naval warfare.

The Unicorn.—A Unicorn similar to that mentioned in the Scriptures and in ancient writings, is said to have been found in Thibet, India. It is about the size of a horse, and extremely wild. They have a horn projecting from their foreheads, and go in herds.

Poor Buck.—George Sanders was at Montgomery on the 4th of March, but did not fail to annoy old Buck with one of his telegrams, following up those which he sent from Baltimore and Charleston. The last received is as follows:

"Montgomery, Alabama, Capital Confederate States of America, March 4th, 1861: You choose to be the last President of the United States, leaving no government behind you, and die amidst the curses of all mankind.

(Signed) Geo N Sanders.

"To President Buchanan, Washington, D. C., late capital of the United States."

Gold in Scotland.—The Perth *Courier*, of recent date, says:—One day last week a young [illegible] Lilly's foundry in Perth to get smelted, which was done, and about sixteen pennyweights of bright yellow metal procured. This the lad took to Mr. Northgraves, watchmaker, to get tested, when it was found to be pure gold. The lad refused to tell his name, or the place where he had found the sample, and merely remarked, as he left, that "his fortune was made." We believe it is now an established fact that the neighborhood of Perth is rich in mineral wealth.

Useful Invention.—A knitting loom has lately been invented by J. B. Aiken, of Franklin, N. H. It has been invented but a year or two, yet there are now made on the loom more than two million of dollars' worth of knit goods annually in this country, and the introduction of the loom into Europe is meeting with marked success. A family knitting machine has recently been invented. It is not larger than a sewing machine, simple as a case-knife, not liable to get out of order, can be operated by a child, will knit homespun yarn, and weaves a handsome stocking. Its ordinary movements are at the speed of five thousand stitches in a minute. It can be driven at the interesting velocity of sixty thousand stitches a minute, and make perfect work.

Treasure Trove.—Mr. David M. Hutchmaker, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., purchased for fifteen cents a nondescript machine, and thinking it useless split it for firewood, when he found a secret drawer nicely fitted in a block, containing $100 in bank notes, $446 in gold, 41 34 in silver, two silver watches valued at $60, a pocket compass, $3,106 89 in notes against persons in the vicinity, and deeds to land of considerable value. Mr. Hutchmaker, though poor, immediately notified the executors of the estate from whom he had made the purchase, and commenced proceedings to determine whether he should hold the property which he had thus found. The case is now before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Rattlesnake Bite Cured in Two Hours.—The Petersburg *Express* publishes the following from a reliable correspondent:—"A carpenter, while engaged, a few days ago, in pulling down an old house and removing some of the rotten timbers near the ground, was bitten by a rattlesnake. In a few moments, his finger was swollen to four times its natural size, and a red streak commenced running up his hand and wrist. A deadly languor came upon him, and his vision grew dim, clearly indicating that the subtle poison that was coursing through his veins was rapidly approaching the citadel of life. But a remedy was tried, promptly by way of experiment, which to the surprise of all present acted like a charm, the component parts of which were onion, tobacco and salt, of equal parts, made into a poultice, and at the same time a cord was bound tightly about the wrist. In two hours afterwards he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his work. I know an old negro who by the same application cured a boy that had been bitten by a mad dog.

[illegible] on the island, especially on the [illegible] young man, about [illegible] years of age, whose skin [illegible] matter—at all events of some [illegible] which are not at all unpleasant.

Astronomers tell us that stars of the [illegible] while at the greatest distance from the sun, do not seem to fall on a line with [illegible] 8,772 pounds of copper.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

Through the kindness of some personal friends, we are furnished with San Francisco dates of the 21st ultimo.

The people of California are much alive to the excitement resulting from the present crisis. At a great mass meeting held at San Francisco our old and very wandering acquaintance, Sam Brannan, made an extensive speech. It was beautifully interlarded with *"cheers"* and *"applause"* (Rich men are generally cheered, gasometers are always cheered, and humbugs never fail of "enthusiastic applause").

But *Mr. Brannan* spoke in favor of the Union. We, therefore, must speak kindly of him. His antecedents have been *most glorious*, and therefore is he an interesting specimen of an Unionist. The nation cannot but be saved by such an advocate. Preaching abolition in the North, and slavery in the South, he must be a friend to both and should be chosen as an umpire between the two great powers.

California, however, is not likely to be humbugged very much by every wandering politician. She will take her stand honorably, and, no doubt, will be able to maintain her position. If not, there are *"valleys in the mountains."*

On the evening of the 28th, Mr. Buckley, the Superintendent elect of the western portion of the Overland Mail Route, arrived in this city, accompanied by Major Egan, Mr. B. Roberts, Mr. Cluggage, Mr. P. Lynch, and others. Some four or five hundred mules and horses were already being forwarded to the stations on the route, and would be where they were required in a few days. WELLS, FARGO &Co. will probably have the control of, at least, the Western portion of the line. They are a strong firm, and we may hope for prompt mails.

OBITUARY.

We feel it to be our duty to give a brief obituary notice of the demise of our aged and esteemed friend Mr. APHEK WOODRUFF, who passed from his long pilgrimage in this world of trouble and woe to a brighter and happier sphere, on Tuesday last, at 1 o'clock p.m. He came into this life about the time that the American people proclaimed their right to govern themselves, and he has left it just as the funeral knell of our once glorious confederation is being tolled in a dozen seceding States. He has thus outlived the government with which he was twin born.

Mr. Woodruff was born in Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, in November, 1775 or 1778, from the family record we cannot determine which, but the family are inclined to believe the former date to be the correct one. In the early part of his life he was a miller and a farmer, and was highly respected by all who knew him, for his industry, energy and integrity; throughout his whole life he was scrupulously honest.

On the 29th Nov., 1801, he married Beulah Thompson, who died at an early age leaving three small children, viz.: Azmon, Ozen and Wilford. Nov. 9, 1810, he married Azubah Hart. The issue by this marriage was five sons and one daughter.

Deceased was the father of Hon. Wilford Woodruff, of this city, and by him was converted to the faith held by the Latter Day Saints. His faith in the religion taught by his son induced him to close up his business and come to this Territory in 1847. We can with pleasure speak of him as a friend, a brother and a good and most industrious citizen, he having resided with us until the arrival of his son and family.

Peace be to his ashes.

GENERAL HEALTH.

Our citizens generally have enjoyed good health during the past spring and winter seasons. We have been blessed by the absence of all diseases of an infectious or contagious character. A great many of the grown portion of our citizens and others sojourning here, however, have been much afflicted with severe attacks of rheumatism, erysipelas, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections. Within the last week, an epidemic has appeared in our midst which presents the symptoms of what is generally termed influenza; but it has, so far confined itself to children or the young and growing portion of our population. The schools, we understand, are fast losing their scholars by its affections, and we would advise a temporary suspension of them.

Among our temporary residents our friend Col. Stambaugh (Surveyor General) has been severely afflicted with a combined attack of inflamatory rheumatism and salt-rheum; by which he has been confined to his room and bed for nearly three months. The salt-rheum broke out on both his hands immediately after his return from the field of survey last fall and he has been unable to use them without great pain, until quite recently. We are now happy to say, for the gratification of his friends in this territory, and at his home, that he is again able to appear in the open air, and says he will soon be "as well and better than ever." We are the more pleased to learn of the Colonel's convalescence, as we know from personal acquaintance with him, his reports to the department, and his defense of the character and reputation of the citizens of Utah have been the best and fairest and most honest which have emanated from any federal officer appointed to our territory.

The apparent epidemic is on the decrease, and we are glad to say that the little ones who coughed so hoarsely are on their legs again, and thriving.

AN INTERESTING ITEM.

We publish the following bill as furnished us by the attorney for one of the parties litigant in a case which came up before Mr. Miner, J. P., on Saturday last. It is not only something new in Utah, but it is, we think, something new in the Indian Department. The trial and bill were alluded to by our cotemporary the *News* on Wednesday, but as we do not wish to confine ourselves to the solitary "shovel and tongs" question we present Mr. Vantilburgh's bill, and leave our readers to judge whether Indians wear slippers and overshoes, use shovels and tongs, or whether the account is an unjust one.

We regret that the case did not come to an issue, as we had sent down our reporter with the intention of giving our readers a treat to a full report, but a demurrer filed by the defendant's counsel was sustained.

We think it but justice to Col. Davies to state that when the motion to dissolve the attachment was being argued he made the following brief, but pointed secession speech:

"I admit that I have been preparing to leave this territory for the last three months, for two reasons, first, because the government has failed to supply me with the necessary means to carry on my business; and secondly, because there is an administration in office under whom I will not serve, and hence, I am selling off all the government property that is in my possession, in order that I may have my credit clear."

His credit clear! Where, and how can he clear his credit, not of these trifling debts, but of his words to the natives? Not alone was he personally responsible to the natives, but by virtue of his commission pledged his government for presents that never came. Neither are we satisfied that the Superintendent had any intention of resigning before the news of his dismissal came. In fact we are slightly inclined to the notion that he loved his piazza and his mountain *retreat*. Of course we say nothing of salaries and official perquisites.

BENJAMIN DAVIES
Bought of Wm. Vantilburgh, agent.

1860.			
Dec. 28.	2 pair of ladies' slippers 85c		$1.70
"	1 shovel and tongs		3,50
1861.			
Jan.	1 pair of ladies' boots		1.88
"	1 " " "		1,28
"	2 " " "	1.12	2.25
"	5 " " "	85c	4,20
"	2 doz ladies' stockings	6.60	13,20
"	4 pr womans' overshoes	95c	3,80
"	4 " " "	1,13	4.52
"	4 " " "	1,15	4.60
			$40,93

May 20th 1861.

SUITABLE TO THE TIMES.

VOLTAIRE in commenting upon Englishmen and English government says:

"There are indeed always two parties in England who fight with pen and with intrigue, but they invariably write when there is need to take up arms to defend their country and their liberty; they may hate each other, but they love the State. They are like jealous lovers whose rivalry is to see what will serve their mistress best."

Politicians from all sections, North, South and Neutral, would do well to take a lesson from the foregoing. *Now*, NOW, it is our country! our country, or no home. Brave the battle who can, Americans native and adopted must, will, and shall have a country and a constitutional government of their own choice; not the choice of political pettifoggers and stump orators; but such as the PEOPLE ask for and demand.

EASTERN MAIL.

The mail from the East, due next Wednesday, arrived last evening at 6 o'clock, bringing eastern dates of the 14th inst. The news was as usual; the troops concentrating and squaring off at one another, and that was all.

Among the arrivals by the mail, we have the pleasure of naming Mr. W. E. Fisher, who, most probably, will take an active part in the superintendency of the Overland Mail route between the two seas; Capt. Pleasonton, of the United States Army, known so long as General Harney's Adjutant; Messrs. C. Woodward, Henry, House, Sniffen, and Penfield. Our old friend Mr. Bromley performed his usual services as host to his passengers most admirably, and, with his guests, gave us a hearty shake of the hand on his arrival.

Eastern News.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—Guns are being made at the U. S. Armory at Springfield (in consequence of a new order from Washington) at the rate of 2,500 per month. This is more than three times as many as that establishment has been turning out.

PATRIOTIC.—In ardor and patriotism, Schuylkill is second to no county in Pennsylvania. She contributes to the State line twenty-two companies, composed of 1,800 men!—or more than two regiments and a half. This is the best effort made by any county. Some of the mining districts must be nearly depopulated; and yet we hear that efforts are making to raise new companies. The relief fund subscribed up to last Friday amounted to $12,620.—*Patriot and Union.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This monster ship arrived at New York on May 11th. Large numbers visited the Jay St. pier on Sunday the 12th for the purpose of looking at the "big thing." It is stated that she has made a good trip; the best run made was 344 knots in one day. The object of this steamer's voyage to this country at the present time is unknown. Many surmises relative to the use that is to be made of her are afloat. Her arrival at this time, when the federal government is engaged in chartering the largest of ocean steamers for purposes of transportation, is certainly suggestive.

Western News.

THE regular mail from the West arrived in this city on the 29th ult., bringing San Francisco and other dates of May 11th. The news is not of a very interesting nature.

FRUIT KILLED IN TRINITY.—The Sacramento *Union* of May 4th says, there was a severe frost in Trinity county one night last week, which killed all kinds of fruit, except apples.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at about ten minutes past four o'clock, in San Francisco, on Monday, April 29th. It lasted only a few seconds. Two pretty smart shocks of an earthquake, the second the more severe, were felt at Ukiah, Mendocino County, at 9.25 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 29th ult.

WASHOE.—A correspondent of the Shasta *Herald*, writing from Virginia City, advises all to stay away from that God-forsaken, barren, desolate and windy country. He says most of the residents are broke, although they say they are rich in "feet" in mining claims—each foot worth a million. Everything is very high.

LOW RATES OF WAGES.—The Columbia California *Times* says: "We believe that there is not a district in the State where wages have been reduced to such an extent as they have been here in Columbia within the past five years. Five years ago, the wages on mining claims averaged from four to six dollars a day; at present they average from less than two dollars to two and a half; numbers of first-rate men are working at two dollars a day.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
BY PONY.

THE following summary is from the news brought by the pony on the 25th:

WASHINGTON.

On the 17th Gen. Scott received dispatches from Fort McHenry. Federal Hill is entirely deserted by order of General Cadwallader, who had taken up position for his camp near the fort. The removal from Federal Hill, which is the surest and most available height commanding the city of Baltimore, is severely censured by many military men, but is generally liked by the people of that vicinity.

Ross Winans of Baltimore has been released by the government on his giving a parole of honor that he would do no act openly or covertly hostile to the Government of the United States.

Ex-Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania and Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier-General by the President.

A committee of New Yorkers headed by Astor assured the government that money should not be wanting, until the rebellion was suppressed.

Chase has been urged to issue treasury notes for a $14,000,000 loan. He will probably do so should not the whole be placed in bonds at a satisfactory rate, of which there are strong probabilities.

Gentlemen, who have arrived at Washington from Virginia, report that any army which invades the latter State will be harrassed by numerous bands of guerillas.

The steam mail service in seceded States was to be suspended on and after the 19th of May.

A Washington dispatch says It is evident from appearances that the Government intends dealing with Missouri in the same manner it has with Maryland. As an evidence of this, the Government has concluded to take charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and employ it for Government purposes.

It has determined to appoint collectors for the different Southern ports, and is engaged in selecting men of energy to fulfil the important functions confided to them. The duties will be collected on board men of war, whatever may be the opinion of legal authorities, here or elsewhere on this subject.

The President has commissioned Mr. Sickles to raise a division of ten thousand men to report in sixteen days. Till then he holds the rank of Brigadier General, and thereafter as Major General.

Information had been received from Chicago under date of the 18th, stating that Senator Douglas had been very ill with the typhoid fever ever since he returned to that city, and fears were entertained by his friends that he would not recover.

The following is the mode of attack, as planned in the capital: General McClelland will enter Western Virginia at the head of his Ohio, and other Western troops simultaneously with a movement by General Butler at Norfolk. At the same time a column of regulars will move from Washington, attacking Virginians there at four points.

The National *Intelligencer*, of the 18th, construes Lord John Russell's recent speech in Parliament as a recognition of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters of marque, and bring prizes into British ports.

Vanderbilt has tendered his three steamers at a price to be fixed by the Government agent. If that is declined, he will give the Government the Vanderbilt.

The *World's* dispatch from Washington says that passengers via Harper's Ferry, report the rebels erecting fortifications on the Maryland side, also erecting one of railroad iron, twelve miles below the ferry.

A Washington dispatch says: The country may not generally be aware that there is at this moment an agent of the French Emperor traveling in the South, by the name of Baroche. He is instructed that he is simply collecting information for the Commercial Bureau, for the minister of public works; but this is an artifice, he is a political, more than a commercial agent, and his dispatches regularly forwarded to Paris, necessarily exercise great influence over the mind of the Emperor.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky legislature on the 17th, passed a bill, legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Kentucky banks. The House passed resolutions that Kentucky should maintain strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of the Governor's refusal under the existing circumstances to furnish troops to the Federal Government.

A substitute offered by Harrison, asserting the right of free trade with the Confederate States, and virtually repudiating the Louisville embargo was defeated by one vote. It is stated in the dispatch that "there was a devil of a time."

Gen. McClelland has sent five thousand guns for the use of Kentucky Unionists.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia dispatches continued to note arrivals of Confederate troops and their departure for points not designated.

Ben McCulloch is at Richmond. It is reported that he has formed a company of mounted men, numbering about three hundred. The nucleus of which is old Californians and Texans, a rough set of daredevils, while a majority of the men are hunters and hard cases. He expects, with this company, to do great deeds; and it is known that he and Gov. Letcher have been conferring together for several days, and that Governor Letcher does nothing without receiving orders from Montgomery.

Mr. Herbert superintendent of Mount Vernon, says there is no foundation for the report that the remains of Washington have been removed from their resting-place.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Charleston *Courier* reports that, on the 12th inst., a British barque was refused entrance into that port by the Niagara. Two British ships were also ordered off. Another was pursued, but ran into shallow water, and wastowed up to the city. A British ship was boarded, but finally permitted to pass.

It is also stated that it has been seriously discussed in secret session to remove the seat of Government to Richmond, but the intimation having been received of the intention to take possession of that city, it was deemed advisable not to go so far north at present.

On the 17th the Montgomery congress passed a number of bills organizing the patent office, regulating telegraph lines, authorizing the issue of 50,000,000 bonds, payable in twenty years, the interest not to exceed eight per cent; or in lieu of bonds, an issue of twenty millions in treasury notes, in small sums, without interest.

An act passed abolishing mints at New Orleans and Dahlonega after the 1st of June.

Congress has been invited, by the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, to visit Pensacola. The invitation was declined.

On the 18th, Arkansas was admitted as one of the Confederate States. The delegates present were R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins and H. F. Thomason.

A special dispatch from Baltimore to the *Herald* on the 18th says, news from Harper's Ferry states that new batteries have been erected on the hills. It was supposed they would be attacked soon after the close of this week, and that Gen. Butler would command the expedition.

The statement made by some of the Baltimore papers that all the troops recently passing through that city had not been molested or insulted is incorrect. Ringgold's artillery were grossly insulted, nearly all the way through the streets, but no offensive attack was made.

FOREIGN.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Ewart asked whether, seeing the possibility of privateering being permitted and encouraged by the Southern Confederacy, the American Government had placed a sufficient naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of British property in American ships, and if privateers sailing under the flag of an unrecognized power, would be dealt with as pirates.

Lord John Russell said that her Majesty's Government had directed that a naval force for the protection of British shipping, be sent to the coast of America.

The Government had received accounts of the progress of the war in the States of America. The Government heard the other day that the Southern Confederacy had issued letters of marque, and that it was intended by the United States Government that there should be a blockade of all Southern ports.

There were some points of law in these questions, and they had been referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, in order to guide them in their instructions to the Minister in America and the commandant of the naval squadron.

The Government had felt that it was their duty to use every possible measure to avoid taking part in this lamentable contest. Nothing but the important duty of protecting British interests in case they were attacked, justified the Government in interfering at all. They had not been involved in any way in that contest by any act or by giving advice, and "for God's sake," he added, let us, if possible, keep out of it."

The London Times [illegible] of the Northern [illegible] America, has had no parallel since the era of the French revolution.

Large bodies of Italian troops had embarked from Genoa for southern Italy, and three thousand had reached Naples. The *Official Journal* of Rome denied that Sardinia had made conciliatory proposals to Rome.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC
BY PONY.

[From *News* Extra of May 23.]

THE Pony Express with eastern dates up to the 24th inst., arrived here this afternoon, a few minutes after four o'clock.

There are a larger amount of southern dispatches by this arrival, which sustain our expressed apprehensions that the South was as earnest and diligent as the North in preparations for a fight.

The news being of general interest, we have given it as full as possible. Our readers will remark, among other things, the order for the removal of the Utah army.

CHAMBERSBURGH, May 18th.

Heavy reinforcements are expected here. All the troops will then march southward.

The telegraph last night reported the wires cut and rails torn up on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty miles this side of Harper's Ferry, but they will be repaired to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says the Confederate Congress has decided to remove the capitol to Richmond.

The President has been absent from home nearly all day reconnoitering the vicinity of Washington.

It is decided no more troops will be accepted by the Government under the last requisition, either from New York or elsewhere. Over 250,000 are now enlisted.

Secretary Cameron has declined to accept the four Maryland regiments, offered by Gov. Hicks, simply for the defense of that State and of the District. The Government has certainly misapprehended the tenor of the Secretary's explanation, and if the Marylanders enlist, they must enter the general service.

The forces that will be detailed to take Harper's Ferry will probably be commanded by Brigadier General Reeder.

Last night three Zouaves strayed from camp. When arriving before Col. Ellsworth this morning, one of them unwound from his body a secession flag, seventeen feet long, which they had hauled down from a pole at Alexandria.

The War Department contemplates to establish shortly two large cantonments; one at Gettysburgh, Pa., and the other in the neighborhood of New York. The force collected in these camps will be probably fifteen to twenty thousand men. They will be worked up by the best officers to the highest proficiency, and kept in constant readiness for active service. The force at Gettysburgh will, no doubt, be employed at the right moment for an inland movement, that may not be proper at this time to declare. That at Staten Island is meant to be directed against various points on the seaboard. Orders are issued to get ready at the earliest moment, a fleet of steam transports that will rendezvous in the adjoining waters, so that, in a few hours, when the word is given, the whole force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designated.

The *Times'* correspondent says, Senator Foote of Vermont, tenders Government ten regiments of Green Mountain boys.

The special of the *Herald* says, Memphis is in a deplorable state.

A Man was hung in Louisiana for expressing Union sentiments.

Commodore Tatnall, commanding the Confederate Navy, had arrived at Charleston.

NEW YORK, May 19th.

A letter received from the frigate Minnesota at Hampton Roads, says:

"We have already seized $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating the enemy to attempt to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do, we shall attack them."

CHICAGO, May 19th.

The condition of Senator Douglas is much improved to-day, and although not entirely out of danger, his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery.

BOSTON, May 19th.

Captain Charles Gale, of the bark Pierce, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived here, reported his vessel sunk by the rebels at Norfolk, losing her cargo, also $3,000 in specie. Himself and family were refused assistance, especially by the English Consul, Myers, who acknowledged having possession of the bark, cargo, and specie valued at $50,000.

General Butler will be commander of the military department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

BALTIMORE, May 19th.

One thousand additional Minie muskets were received by the Virginia troops from North Carolina. Two batteries of railroad iron, similar to the floating battery at Charleston, have been erected at the Point of Rocks.

A gentleman who left Richmond, yesterday, says, he passed fifteen thousand troops on the railroads in Tennessee, en route for Virginia, fully armed.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

On Sunday night a Government coast-guard steamer got ashore at the mouth of the Potomac. She was attacked by an armed propeller from Richmond, and, after a brisk contest, the rebels were beaten off. Four government soldiers were killed and five wounded. An armed steamer has gone in pursuit.

Late advices from Charleston say they are erecting batteries on the coast near Charleston, of rifled cannon, to beat off the blockading fleet.

A daily mail is established between Washington and Fort Monroe via Baltimore.

A collision at Harper's Ferry is regarded [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHAMBERSBURG, May 20th.

Seventeen hundred Virginian troops arrived opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac River, twenty-six miles south of this point. It is believed here they intend making an incursion into the southern borders of this State.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 20th.

It is reported that Congress will adjourn to-morrow. Various speculations are indulged in about the probable place of reassembling; Richmond, in July, seems the most popular belief.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 20th.

Gov. Magoffin has issued a proclamation, appended to which is a preamble declaring:

Whereas, Many good citizens had requested him to forbid the march of any forces over Kentucky to attack Cairo, or otherwise disturb the peaceful attitude of Kentucky, with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States; also, stating that the same citizens requested him to forbid the march of any United States forces over Kentucky soil for the occupation of any post or place within Kentucky; and,

Whereas, Every indication of public sentiment shows a determined purpose of the people to maintain the fixed position of self defense, purposing and intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops on her soil by other hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word or act, is in anywise responsible; and,

Whereas, This policy is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe and honorable, and most likely to preserve peace and amity between neighboring border States on both shores of the Ohio and protect Kentucky from deplorable civil war; and,

Whereas, The arms distributed to the State guard, are not to be employed against the Federal or Confederate States, but to prevent encroachments on her soil, rights, honor and sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties and hoping Kentucky may become a successful mediator between them, and in order to remove unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union at the point of the bayonet, which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the State guard; now therefore I hereby warn and notify all other States, separate and united, and especially the United and Confederate States that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil or occupation of any post or place therein for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislature and executive authority. I especially forbid all citizens of Kentucky, whether incorporated into the State guard or otherwise, making any hostile demonstrations against any of the aforesaid authorities, to be obedient to the orders of the lawful authorities, to remain quietly at home when off military duty, to refrain from all words and acts likely to provoke collision, and so otherwise conduct themselves that the deplorable calamity of invasion may be averted, but meanwhile make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the paramount and supreme law of self defense and strictly of self defense alone.

CINCINNATI, May 20th.

Three companies of United States artillery from Fort Radatt, under command of Major Getly, arrived here on Sunday morning, and encamped on the Orphan Asylum lot, they will leave for Camp Dennison this morning. There are sixteen thousand Ohio volunteers at Camp Dennison.

ST. LOUIS, May 20th.

The *Herald's* special dispatch from Baltimore, the 18th, states, it is said the Government has measures on foot which will result in a brilliant triumph for the United States at Harper's Ferry. Torpedo and submarine batteries have been sunk near Norfolk.

Lynchburg papers of yesterday announced the arrival of a large body of troops from Arkansas and other places.

Gen. Beauregard is in Charleston.

The garrison at Fort Monroe will consist of five thousand, and the camp outside, of twenty thousand men, under the command of Gen. Butler. It is understood that all the forces that will serve for three years will be accepted.

The River Rappahannock has been blockaded, to prevent the entrance of supplies for Virginia.

A battery has been discovered at Mattir Point, on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says that Richmond will soon be attacked. Gen. Cocke has six thousand well-armed troops at Culpepper, and three thousand more between there and Alexandria.

Military authorities consider it best to march on Culpepper, thence to Charlottesville and Lynchburg; forces will also be sent by Aquia creek; also a large force to Norfolk, thus investing Richmond on all sides. Probably the first encounter will be at Culpepper.

The *Times* dispatch says ex-Governor Wise was dangerously ill.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent, from Washington the 18th, says, the announcement of a new military district, including Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, had added intensity to the war excitement, and a further announcement that it was assigned to Gen. Butler, in no way diminished the feeling.

Generals Scott, Mansfield, and Butler, have been in consultation with Mr. Cameron most of the day.

The Massachusetts 8th and eighth regiments had received orders this afternoon to prepare for immediate start.

[illegible]

[illegible] York but been discovered; also extensive earthworks near the mouth.

ST. LOUIS, May 21st

Advices from Jefferson City state that about thirty-five hundred troops had assembled at that point for the defense of the State. Some of the companies, as they came into town, bore secession flags, and were warmly received by Governor Jackson.

Troops are arriving daily, but they are poorly supplied with arms. They avow their intention of resisting the power of the Federal Government.

Ex-Governor Sterling Price, Commander-in-Chief of the Missouri State Militia, arrived from Jefferson City, last evening.

The Memphis *Appeal* states, that on Thursday night last, twenty-five men, who were among those taken with the command of Gen. Frost at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, arrived in that city. They hoisted a secession flag, and marched to their quarters.

An Irish brigade, for the three years service, has been formed in this city, and will be tendered to the government at once.

The *Evening News* learns that the steamer Kentucky was blown up near Helena, Arkansas, yesterday, and twenty-three lives lost. The Kentucky was a regular Memphis and Vicksburg mail-packet, and it is likely she was bound up the river at the time of the accident.

The *News* publishes the following agreement which had been entered into between Major General Price and General Harney:

The undersigned officers of the United States Government, and of the Government of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions and allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly that they have this day had a personal interview in this city, in which it has been mutually understood without the semblance of dissent on either hand, that each of them has no other than a common object equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missouri; that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State, in subordination to the laws of the general and State Governments; it being thus understood that there seems no reason why every citizen should not confide in the proper officers of the general and State Governments, to restore quiet, and, as the best means of offering no counter influences, we mutually recommend to all persons to respect each others rights throughout the State, making no attempt to exercise unauthorized powers, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings which can only disturb the public peace.

General Price, having by commission, full authority over the militia of the State of Missouri, undertakes, with the sanction of the Governor of the State already declared to direct the whole power of the State officers to maintain order within the State among the people thereof; and General Harney publicly declares that this object being thus assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements which might otherwise create excitements and jealousies, which he most earnestly desires to avoid.

We, the undersigned, do therefore mutually enjoin upon the people of the State to attend to their civil business, of whatsoever sort it may be, and, it is to be hoped that the unquiet elements which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace, may soon subside and be remembered only to be deplored.

Signed,
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Missouri State Guard.
WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The *Republican* of this morning announces that the State troops at Jefferson city to the number of four thousand were preparing to disband by order of General Price, although very reluctant to do so. The *Democrat*, on the contrary has information that the troops had refused to disband. One hundred men, with six pieces of cannon, arrived at Jefferson city yesterday upon the White Cloud from Independence.

The *Democrat's* informant also states that considerable excitement prevailed at Jefferson city in consequence of the discovery of an attempt to poison the troops by putting arsenic in the flour, from which their bread was made. It was said that a Union man was baker for the troops, and a secessionist, in order to effect his destruction, had made arrangement with a negress to poison the bread. She informed against him, and spies were placed so as to overhear the conversation between him and the woman, when he was arrested and plated in jail. A proposition was made to hang him, but it was overruled.

Captain Blandowski, of the Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, who was wounded in the leg at Camp Jackson, on the 10th instant, underwent the painful process of amputation of the wounded leg, yesterday. Capt. B. is a Hungarian exile of some distinction.

NEW YORK, May 21st.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Hagerstown, of the 20th, says, reports are to the effect, that great dissection exists among the troops at Harper's Ferry, on account of the existence of several factions; one favors the annexation of Virginia to the Confederate States, one the unconditional, separate independence of Virginia, and the third, unconditional union, soldiers of both of the last two classes refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. The people of Sharpsburg village, thirteen miles southeast of the road to Harper's Ferry, swear that no more soldiers of the Confederate States army shall pass through their town.

The *Tribune* says, yesterday, by a bold stroke, the Government obtained possession of the most valuable documentary evidence against the sympathizers with treason in the North, at a given hour, the officers of the law visited every considerable telegraph office of the free States, seizing the manuscripts of dispatches for a year past. The Government can now trace the secret operations of the rebels, and their aiders and abettors, and proceed to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Republic [illegible]

It is understood, Gen. Butler has orders to proceed at once to active movements in Virginia, and will directly remove the obstructions in Norfolk harbor.

Two thousand Mississippians had arrived at Harper's Ferry, to-day, and two regiments from Alabama, yesterday. They are all a hard lot. The small pox had broken out among the troops there.

The adjourned meeting of the Wheeling convention, of the 4th of June, will be attended by delegates from counties west of the mountains, and the convention will be urged to declare the conduct of the authorities of Virginia, usurpations of power, and the actors rebels and traitors. Instead of dividing the State, the policy will be proposed of forming a provisional government for the whole State, and an election will be proposed of a Governor and State officers.

Ex-Gov. Floyd, having been commissioned as General in the Confederate service, has commenced raising a brigade in Virginia.

A dispatch, dated Portsmouth, from a Southern source, says, owing to the firing into the battery on Sewalls' Point, lively times are expected and perhaps troops will be marched to the point from Norfolk.

A special dispatch to the *Post*, from Washington, to-day, says a force of one thousand rebel troops left Harper's Ferry yesterday for Grafton, Va., to resist the passage of Federal troops from Wheeling.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says the Governor of Delaware has appointed Mr. Dupont Major-General of that State. He is a graduate of West Point; has seen service, and is the celebrated manufacturer of gunpowder.

The *Commercial* learns from authentic sources that the extra session of Congress will be short. Business, compactly arranged and presented according to present appearances, almost perfect unanimity will prevail. An impetus will be given to loyal sentiment and everything done that can be to bring the contest to a speedy termination.

Information just obtained leads to the firm belief that England and France will concur with our Government in the steps taken to reassert its authority; this is also the case with all the diplomatic representatives in Washington. A cordial understanding exists with them all. It will be found that Lord Lyons will fully support the views expressed in the instructions to Mr. Adams.

WASHINGTON, May 21st.

The President and the cabinet, and other prominent personages, attended the funeral of Col. Vosburg.

Surgeon Findlay will be appointed Surgeon-General of the army, in place of Dawson, deceased.

BALTIMORE, May 21st.

The New York Second Regiment passed through this city to-day. They were well received and cheered in some parts of the city.

Hon. Chauncey Shaffer made a speech to the New York Seventh Regiment to-day. He invoked them by no means to return home before the close of the war. It is understood they will be guided in this matter by General Scott, and are willing to remain if there is a prospect of a speedy opening of the campaign.

Two Philadelphia companies have seized a large quantity of arms stored in an unoccupied house, comprising fifteen muskets marked "Virginia muskets;" also four thousand pikes. The whole were taken to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in the custody of the city authorities.

MONTGOMERY, May 21st.

Governor Ellis telegraphs to President Davis that North Carolina has passed an ordinance of secession unanimously.

BOSTON, May 21st.

It is reported the U. S. brig Bainbridge will proceed direct to Aspinwall and act as convoy to the California steamers crossing the gulf and protect them from privateers.

A resolution amending the Constitution allowing naturalized foreigners the right of suffrage after a year's residence in the State passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 22d.

The Navy Department has adopted a new and secret system of signals for the use of vessels in the service. The State department will not furnish passports to citizens of seceded States, unless they give ample proof of loyalty. Efforts were making to keep the New York Seventh Regiment three months longer in the service.

A Washington special dispatch to the New York *Express* says there were now thirty-two strong regiments under arms here, including two regiments of regulars.

General Scott wants sixty thousand men along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which precludes the idea of any very large force coming upon Harper's Ferry from the West at present. The Government does not seem to care much about that point.

The second regiment of regulars in Minnesota, ten companies of dragoons, artillery and infantry in Utah, and the fifth and seventh regiments of infantry in New Mexico, and part of the tenth regiment are also all ordered here. Minnesota will be guarded by the first regiment of Minnesota volunteers, and New Mexico by two regiments of volunteers raised by the Government.

A Baltimore dispatch in yesterday's Richmond *Enquirer*, says there was great rejoicing over the unanimous vote on the secession ordinance; one hundred guns were fired in celebration of the severance of the union of North Carolina with the abolitionized Yankee Government. A dispatch to the same paper from Norfolk says nearly three thousand troops were concentrated at Sewall's Point on the 19th, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return.

A steamer left Portsmouth under a flag of truce for the Federal Fleet, off Old Point, carrying women and children, desiring to join their northern friends.

ST. LOUIS, May 22d.

The treaty entered into yesterday, between Gen. Price, on the part of the State, and Gen. Harney, on the part of the Federal Government, seems to please all parties. The understanding between the two governments seems to be to the effect that the public peace thoughout the State shall be preserved, either party doing nothing to irritate the other. In order to more effectually bring this about, the laws passed by the legislature in secret session will stand a nullity on the statute books or be repealed altogether. The July interest will be paid. The school fund will revert to its proper channel, and the military bill will not be enforced. The United States government on the other hand will do nothing which may tend to irritate or excite the citizens of Missouri. Neither will interfere with the legitimate authorities of the State. Business assumes a brighter aspect this morning, in consequence of this treaty, and everybody seems rejoiced at the prospect of peace, and good order once more.

Another of the persons wounded in the late unfortunate collision between the United States troops and citizens on Walnut street, died last night, after suffering the most intense torture.

The United States forces in the northern portion of the city have received orders to stop all downward bound boats, and to search for contrabands.

Mr. Bailey, M. C., of Worcester, Mass., had arrived from Enterprise, Florida, where he had spent the spring, on account of his health, and reports soldiers everywhere in motion towards Virginia—disciplined, armed and equipped, at Chattanooga there were from two to three thousand. He heard no Union talk till he reached Kentucky. Mr. Walbridge has been recalled here to give important topographical information. He spent much time in the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and is familiar with the country His information relating to the interior indicates that the operations of the campaign are not confined to the seaboard.

A man calling himself Captain Beecher was arrested as a spy, yesterday afternoon in the camp of the New Jersey brigade, and held for examination.

The *Herald's* dispatch says it appears that more than a mouth ago our government gave notice to the powers of Europe who took part in the Paris Congress in 1856, that they were willing to accept the code they adopted at that period, which declared privateering to be piracy.

Government has received the amplest assurances from Austria that she will have little to do with the rebels whatever, while Prussia has not hesitated to manifest in plain terms her unequivocal sympathy with our country.

The Secretary of State has given notice to Mexico and other States, that the Monroe doctrine will be carried out with all the energy and resources of the Government, and that nothing in the shape of foreign intervention will be tolerated or submitted to for a single hour. Mexico has been assured in the most positive language, that she can depend on the active support of this country, should any European power attempt to violate her soil.

A warning has been given to Spain that, if she ventures to accept the artful proffer of Domingo, she will do so at her peril,

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NEW YORK, May 22d.

The Union Defense committee of this city had given orders for the manufacture of sixteen James' rifle cannon, to be sent to Fort Pickens.

A letter to the *Herald*, dated—Steamer Mount Vernon, 20th, says that the steamer Baltimore got aground last night at the mouth of the Potomac. A propeller, with heavy guns and full of men, attacked her there, and out of twenty on board the Baltimore, four were killed, five mortally and three slightly wounded.

The rebels fired grape and cannister, and had one hundred men.

Lieut. Wirt of the Baltimore, says he will not come up the river without that propeller.

The *Times'* dispatch says that postage in the Southern Confederacy, after the 31st inst., will be for letters less than five hundred miles, five cents, and for a greater distance, ten cents; weekly papers, forty cents per year, and dailies $2,80 per year. If published outside of the Confederacy the postage will be double.

MONTGOMERY, May 22d.

Congress adjourned late last night to meet at Richmond, July 20th. The tariff bill passed with unimportant amendments; also an act calling district attorneys in the field to appoint substitutes in their absence from their circuits.

The patent office bill has been signed. Mr. Rhodes was appointed commissioner.

No new military appointments were made.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements to transfer the executive department to Richmond. Messrs. Rives, Hunter and Memminger are the committee.

FRANKFORT, May 22d.

A resolution that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United and Confederate States was rejected.

An act amending the State militia law, by which the State guard are required to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, passed; yeas, 49; nays, 38.

HALIFAX, May 22d.

The frigate St. George, Prince Alfred aboard, arrived this evening.

CHICAGO, May 22d.

The currency question is still unsettled, and the greatest confusion prevails in business circles. It is understood there is a prospect of an amicable arrangement being made by the bankers to-night. From all parts of the State we hear of depression in trade of all kinds, in consequence of the disordered condition of the currency. In some localities the farmers utterly refuse to sell grain unless paid in specie or exchange.

CAIRO, Ill., May 22d.

Three thirty-two pounders arrived here this evening. Carriages are expected to-morrow.

The work of fortifying Cairo commenced to-day, and will be vigorously prosecuted.

General Pillow's proclamation, prohibiting all boats passing Memphis, northwardly, took effect yesterday.

Southern passengers by the railroad, report intense excitement at Memphis, and other near towns.

It is reported that some three hundred volunteers, with one thousand muskets and six field pieces left Paducah yesterday for Camp Chatham, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line. Their ultimate destination is Jackson, Tennessee, where Southern troops are concentrating in large numbers.

ST. LOUIS, May 23d.

The steamer J. C. Swan was seized yesterday, thirty-five miles below this city, by order of Gen. Lyon, of the arsenal. The reason for doing so is because the Swan brought contraband articles up from Baton Rouge to this city a week or two ago.

A company of United States soldiers went down to Ironton, yesterday, by order of Gen. Lyon, seized five thousand pounds of lead, and captured sixty prisoners who had been engaged in shipping lead to the Southern Confederacy. All but five of them were discharged, the rest were brought to the arsenal. Several shots were fired by the prisoners at the soldiers, who returned the fire, but nobody was hurt.

A gentleman named J. D. Brown, makes a statement in this morning's *Democrat* that twenty-five families have been driven out of Miller county, in this State, within the past three weeks, on account of their fidelity to the American flag.

Governor Black, of Nebraska, has arrived in this city, and represents that trouble is apprehended in that Territory between the Sioux, Cheyenne and Pawnee tribes of Indians, and that the white inhabitants will be more or less involved, as they are friendly to the latter tribe. Governor Black had an interview yesterday with General Harney, and recommended that a regiment of volunteers from Nebraska be formed and sworn into the United States service, for the protection of that border. General Harney favored the plan, and will suggest it to the department at Washington.

NEW YORK, May 23d.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Baltimore, says, on Monday and Tuesday, several steamers were engaged in cruising near the Virginia batteries, and were fired into but no damage was done.

A steamer left here this evening for Fort Monroe, with the Southern mail, which would not fill a bushel basket. There are five thousand men within the fortress.

Government is in hourly anticipation of intelligence from Fort Pickens, announcing the commencement of hostilities. Naval officers express the belief that the rebels will be outflanked by the land forces.

The Government will not accept Geo. Copway's eight hundred Michigan Chippewa warriors.

Dispatches by the Persia, state, that the agents of the rebel government have explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions or money in exchange for their bonds. Dudley Mann sought an interview with George Peabody, in hopes of negotiating the securities, but was politely, but firmly repulsed. In no case had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation.

The *Times*, says, Col. Fremont left France in the steamer, of the 18th instant, to tender his services to the President.

H. A. Wise has written a letter, assuring naturalized citizens of Virginia, that they will be amply protected under the court of the United States.

Two thousand rebel troops are in Alexandria to-day, during the election. No one dared to vote for the Union.

A Washington special dispatch to the *Post* says all the troops here received fresh orders this morning to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

A large number of troops are expected here during the week.

The *Post* says it is rumored that the Fire Zouaves have received orders to occupy Arlington heights.

ALBANY, May 23d.

The National Bank of Albany, after a consultation with bankers here this morning, has concluded to stop business, and wind up their affairs.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell had said, in the House of Commons, that the proposed conference in regard to the slave-trade had not been held because the American government had refused to take part in it.

The Budget was opened in the House of Commons on the 22d April, and debated. The opposition, as usual, denounced it generally, but proposed no amendment.

IMMINENT WAR.—THE NEW ALLIANCES.

Grave and reliable reports are afloat, that a secret compact, for purposes undefined, is established between Russia and France, and that England is again uniting in closer alliance with Austria.

One part of this report, at least, seems so likely, that the naturalness of the thing might be sufficient to suggest the current rumor. But we have little doubt of its truth. Austria has been always the steady foe of National Freedom in Europe; and to the Freedom of the Nationalities England has never been a friend. What wonder that they should have been always allies? And allies they always have been.

The Austrian ruler—a cruel foreign tyrant in Italy—a successful conspirator against a people's rights in Cracow—a false king in Hungary—is, by his very position, an implacable enemy to what the French call the autonomy (the independent self-assertion) of the nations. England, the plunderer of India, the murderer of Ireland's National Life, the pirate, with a robber-hold in every corner of the world, is the enemy of all mankind. Most natural it is that England and Austria should unite against the peace and liberties of Europe.

There is amongst Catholics, a small party—blind and besotted—who believe, or profess to believe, that Austria is the prop and mainstay of the Catholic Church. A more monstrous delusion than this never filled the craziest head. All history gives it the lie.

In the middle and early ages, the career of each successive Pope was one continued struggle, on behalf of liberty and religion, against these brutish German tyrants. And the Austrian churl who refused to spend a single coin to save Christendom from the hordes of Mahommed, but who seized, and imprisoned till ransom came, the Crusader returning from the Holy Wars, was only a type of the whole dynasty—type of those whose base ingratitude to the gallant race that saved Vienna itself from the sack and fire of the Turk, is notorious—type of the father who joined in conspiracy against the great soldier-monarch to whom he had married his daughter a year or two before.

It would be difficult to find a champion and protector of the Church in a power, whose infidel monarch, Joseph, trampled religion under his feet; and those who read history aright, will earnestly resent the blasphemous folly which dares to assert that Catholicism needs for its protector a race of rulers who have always looked on religion as a thing to buy and sell in the market-place.

When the present monarch of what is called the Austrian Empire came to the throne, the governmental policy, which began with Joseph, the infidel, had made religion a mere tool of the state, and Austrian governors in Italy and elsewhere hanged discontented priests as readily as lay "rebels." But the Empire was shaken to its center, and, in that moment of danger, the young Emperor and his ministers thought they could strengthen their power by restoring to the Church and clergy some of their olden rights. The experiment failed; for men, now-a-days, feel that freedom is a universal right, and that no small concession of power or privilege to priest or prelate could compensate for the loss of a nation's independence. So, Hungary was still discontented; and Lombardy (with the blessed help of France) wrested its freedom from the German.

Conciliation of prelate and priesthood having failed, Francis Joseph and his councillors are now steering on another tack. The olden policy of Joseph, the Infidel, is to be gradually restored again; and it is to his Protestant subjects—a tolerably strong minority—that this so-called champion and protector of the Church now offers privileges and immunities. Accordingly, he and the English draw close together again; and even Mr. Roebuck, the Radical, who has no love of Popery, loudly declares that alliance with Austria is the true policy of England.

He is right: if England have any chance, to-day, it lies that way. Hitherto she has boisterously cried out for the Unity of Italy, because she thought the cry would embarrass her natural enemy and predestined conquerer, France—though for that same Unity of Italy she would not lend a single soldier or spend a shilling. But severance between France and Italy she now finds impossible. With every step forward made by Italy and every other nationality, the influence and pre-eminence of France increases; and England, in deadly terror of this growing power of the chivalrous Gaul, returns to her old love again—alliance with the German.

Therefore, when we learn that Prussia trembles for her Rhine frontier—when Denmark shelters herself under the flag of France—when Poland and Hungary look to Paris for sign of hope—when the traditions of the first Napoleon are vindicating themselves again in Europe—when fierce hot aspiration stirs the hearts of the Nationalities—we are not astonished to learn that Austria and England conspire again, with Prussia and all smoky Germany in the league. National independence in Europe means Hungary for the Hungarians, Poland for the Poles, Italy for the Italians, Gibraltar restored to Spain, the Ionian Islands and Malta rid of the Anglo-Saxon, and perhaps some other change epecially interesting to Ireland, too. This may be good for humanity generally; but it is not good for Austria, Prussia, or England; and we are, therefore, quite prepared to believe that the old conspiracy of these enemies of human freedom is on foot again.

But more significant, still, of sudden change in the destinies of Europe, is the secret alliance between France and Russia, of whose existence there can be no doubt whatever. With certain diplomatists, not over friendly to the Anglo-Saxon, the urgent question is the expulsion of the Turk from Europe. On this good work, we doubt not, the Muscovite and the Gaul are resolved. Syria needs the protecting arm of France. Egypt is French already. And nearly the whole northern African Coast is under Gallic dominion. Doubtless, it is of fate that Russia should have all the Eastern European Coast, even down to Constantinople; and if this must be, the sooner it is done the better.

But then, there is Poland. Russia, too, has her Ireland. Yet, they say, Alexander has no objection to the Polish "autonomy." There is smothered disaffection amongst the Poles at present; and twice already has the blood of the citizens been shed on the streets of Warsaw. But it is whispered that the Czar would be willing to form Poland into an Independent Kingdom, under a Russian Prince. Still to effect even this goodly consummation, it will be necessary to wrest Posen from Prussia, and Gallicia from the Austrian. Most natural, then, that these two German powers should tremble at thought of this Franco-Russian alliance. Friendship between the Russian and the Gaul means, however, not merely the dismemberment of the Austrian power and the crippling of Prussia: it means the final extinction of what is called the Turkish Empire, and the destruction (amid the joy of men and angels) of English power in the Mediterranean.

That these alliances have come round again, we doubt not. But, whether they have or not, war in Europe is imminent; and for this we should all be prepared.—*The Irishman.*

FRANCE.

All the great mercantile houses in Marseilles had suspended payment. Their liabilities in some cases, were very heavy. The suspensions were caused by the Turkish government not providing for its acceptances, and the refusal of the Bank of France, to continue its advances.

POLAND.

Warsaw advices say that matters are daily growing worse; and it was feared the exasperation of the people would lead to fresh disturbances. The vigorous measures taken had not intimidated them.

Prince Gortschakoff had announced that official communications would be made, explaining the extent of the concessions granted.

Troops were bivouacked in the public squares.

The Russian force in Poland is to be raised to 100,000 men.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eveleth, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Seth M. Blair, Esq., and Judge Peter Maughan

GENERAL AGENT FOR GREEN RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Toquerville, Joshua T. Wilcox; Virgin City and Grafton, Simon E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.
Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lewis; Paragoonah, Marten Ensign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY
Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.
Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.
Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. F. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, R. N. Allred; North Bend, Jas. N. Jones.

JUAB COUNTY.
Nephi, T. B. Foote; Willow Creek, John Couch.

CEDAR COUNTY,
Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros.; Cedar Fort, J. Rodeback.

UTAH COUNTY.
Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, J. T. Hardy; Pondtown, H. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. R. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G. Sterrett; American Fork, L. E. Harrington; Lehi, Lorenzo Hatch; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.
Gardner's Mills, D. R. Allen; Draperaville, G. Spilsbury; Union, D. S. Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Neff; West Mill Creek, William Park; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Cahoon and Jos. Hammond; Fort Herriman, J. J. Stocking.

TOOELE COUNTY.
Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brower; E. T. City, Geo. Bryon.

SHAMBIP COUNTY.
Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.
Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Centerville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jas. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.
Ogden, Gen. C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos. Dunn; South Weber, Rd. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.
Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1861.

New Moon 8d 6h. 12m. am.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	SUN FAST. MIN. SEC.	MOON RISES H. M.	MOON'S PLACE.
2	*Sun*	4 30	7 25	2 18	1 40	feet
3	*Mon.*	4 30	7 25	2 9	2 02	head
4	*Tues.*	4 30	7 26	1 58	2 25	head
5	*Wed*	4 29	7 26	1 48	2 57	head
6	*Thu.*	4 29	7 27	1 38	3 36	neck
7	*Fri.*	4 29	7 28	1 27	4 15	neck
8	*Sat.*	4 29	7 29	1 15	SETS.	arms

Married:

On Sunday, May 26th, in the 11th Ward, by Elder McMaster, E J. BROOKS and JANE WATSON, all of this city.

In Davis County, near Farmington, on the 23th of May, by Bishop Hess, J. F. MERCAIF, of San Bernardino, Cal., to ELIZA ARNELL, of Davis County, U. T.

Bound here with Love's sweet golden chain,
May joy and peace with them remain;
And with a union so divine,
May they in realms of glory shine.

[San Bernardino and San Francisco papers please copy.]

Died:

In this city, on the evening of the 26th inst., Mr. ISAAC CHASE. He was born in Rhode Island, on the 12th of December, 1791. He joined the Latter Day Saints in April, 1838, when the Saints were driven out of Missouri, and settled in Nauvoo, where he gained the friendship and confidence of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and all good men. Father Chase was among the early settlers in Utah, where he has led a life of honest industry, and he died in the full faith and fellowship of the Saints.

Advertisements.

Estrays.

I HAVE in my possession a black STEER, with a little white on his belly, about five years old. Also a red heifer three or four years old No marks or brands on either. Prove property and pay charges.

TITUS HOUSLEY.
35 2t Two miles south on State Road.

REMOVAL.

C. TRAVELLER,

Chair and Cabinet Manufactory, Main Street, one door north of the Pony Express,

BEGS to inform his friends and the inhabitants of the Territory, that he has commenced business as above, and hopes by strict attention to all orders, to receive a share of their patronage and support. C. T. will have on hand all kinds of Furniture on hand. Coffins made on the shortest notice. 29 1m

STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

ON the night of the 19th from Justus Billings pasture a CREAM COLORED HORSE, eight years old; branded J. F. on right thigh. Any person who will deliver said horse to William Burgess in the 15th Ward of this city or Parley's Park shall be liberally rewarded.

35-2t HYRUM BURGESS.

TAKEN UP,

A RED and BLACK four-year old STEER, with no brands; a little white at the end of tail. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges. THOMAS JONES,
35-2t 9th Ward, G. S. L. City.

TAKE NOTICE.

WE are in possession of the "PUBLIC MACHINE SHOP," situated about one quarter of a mile west of the "Sugar House," where we expect to make Cast and Wrought Iron Machinery for the public, as may be agreed upon.

We want, in exchange, coke, coal, old cast and wrought iron, cash, produce, etc.

Z. W. DERRICK.
33-tf NATHAN DAVIS.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has removed his three Carding Machines from the Sugar Works: one to Provo, in care of Bp. Norton; one to Cache Valley, and one to Cot. Creek, just above his residence.

The machine on City Creek is now ready for operation, and is in charge of Bp. Theodore Curtis, who is an experienced carder, and one who it is expected will attend promptly to his business and give satisfaction to all reasonable persons, carding cash for all wool in Salt Lake.

Terms—Twelve and a half cents Cash, or equivalent of the wool.

B. YOUNG.

N.B.—No wool will be received nor rolls delivered on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. 32-tf.

HOME SPUN.
20th Ward Weaving Factory.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Cotes, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

Ladies' Summer Shirts for Sale; Sheep Shirts repaired.

THOMAS LYON,
33-tf Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

ATTENTION LADIES.

THE undersigned begs leave to state to her lady friends, and the public generally, that she continues the business of

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

She has on hand a choice selection of SPRING BONNETS.

All kinds of Stitching done to order on Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved Sewing Machine. MRS. HUMES,
Emigration Street, two doors east of
33-3m. Mansion House.

ROGERS & HAGUE,
Electro-Platers and Gilders,

HAVING opened a shop for carrying on the business of

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING,

are prepared to fill all orders with which they may be favored, at the old stand of JAMES HAGUE, on BROADWAY, second establishment South of the (Town Clock)

Having had an extensive experience in the first establishments in England and the United States, they can guarantee satisfaction to all who encourage them with their patronage.

JOHN ROGERS
35-tf JAMES HAGUE.

NOTICE.

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND OATS," will be received by the undersigned at his Office, until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of June, proximo, for supplying the Subsistence Department with

200 TONS OF FINE HAY,

AND

1500 Bushels of Oats,

to be of a good, sound, merchantable quality, and delivered at the Commissary Corral on or before the 1st of October next.

JOHN GREEN,
Lieut. 2d Dragoons, Act Com. Sub.

Office of the Act. Com. Sub Department of Utah,
Fort Crittenden, U. T., May 7th, 1861. 32-4t

SEALED PROPOSALS.

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND STRAW," will be received at this Office until the 1st of July next, for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department at this post with

90 TONS OF HAY

AND

15 TONS OF STRAW,

both to be of a good and merchantable quality, and to be equal in quality to the average of that produced in the country. To be delivered on or before the 1st of November next.

Bids will be opened at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 1st July.

F. S. ARMISTEAD,
2d Lieut. 10th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Office A. A. Q. M.,
Fort Bridger, U. T., May 20th, 1861. 35-3t

SEALED PROPOSALS.

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR FUEL." will be received at this Office until the 1st of July next, for supplying this post with

1,000 Cords of Pine Wood.

To be of a good, sound and merchantable quality, to measure 128 cubic feet to the cord. To be delivered on or before the 1st of November next.

Bids will be opened at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 1st of July.

F. S. ARMISTEAD,
2d Lieut. 10th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Office A. A. Q. M.,
Fort Bridger, U. T., May 20th, 1861. 35-3

SEALED PROPOSALS.

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR GRAIN" will be received at this Office until the 1st of July next, for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at this post, with

3,000 Bushels of Oats.

The whole to be clean, and of good merchantable quality, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of November next.

Bids will be opened at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 1st of July.

F. S. ARMISTEAD,
2d Lieut. 10th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Office A. A. Q. M.,
Fort Bridger, U. T., May 20th, 1861. 35-3t

TIMELY ARRIVAL.

First Train of New Goods.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the Public that their MULE TRAIN has arrived, loaded with a

CHOICE SELECTION
OF

STAPLE GOODS,

Specially adapted to the wants of this market and consisting in part of

TEA,
Of the best brands,

COFFEE, SUGAR,
TOBACCO,

BRASS KETTLES, WINDOW GLASS, ROPE, NAILS, PAINTS,

FIELD'S OYSTERS, HAVANNA CIGARS,

And other articles too numerous to mention, but well adapted to the necessities of this community.

Our entire stock of Goods will be sold at the

Lowest Possible Figures for Cash.

Grain, Butter and Eggs will be taken in Exchange.

J. CALISHER & CO.
East side Main Street.

REMOVAL.

J. CALISHER & CO. have moved into that beautifully-renovated Store one door north of their old stand, next to Nuzum's. 32-tf

Useful Knowledge.—Dress-Making Made Easy.

LESSONS in Cutting Ladies' & Children's DRESSES will be given by Miss EMMA BETH TUFTS, Emigration Street, 9th Ward.

This admirable system of Dress Cutting has received the patronage of several thousand families in the principal cities of the East, and has invariable given perfect satisfaction.

The system is entirely new, and arranged with the greatest precision to "fit all sizes" and forms.

Ladies who are unused to any thing of the kind, can, with the aid of this "art," fit themselves with the utmost ease and accuracy. To those engaged in the business of Dress-making, it is of the utmost importance. Unlike all other modes, it gives a perfect fit on the shoulder. Almost any person can learn in a few days to fit themselves or others, in any style desirable.

All are kindly invited to call and see, then judge. Cutting patterns, linings and dresses, warranted a perfect fit. Embroidery stamped.

Miss Tufts respectfully returns thanks to her friends and the public generally for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. She has a large assortment of select patterns, and is frequently making new patterns for any style desirable for coarse work; also fine French embroidery. Braiding, Chain-stitch, Flannel, &c., done to order. 31-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint her friends in Salt Lake City and vicinity, that she has removed her stock of MILLINERY to her Home, first house north of H. C. Kimball's, a porch in front of the House, where she will always have on hand a good assortment of BONNETS of the latest styles.

All kinds of Straw Work made and altered to the newest fashion. 35-tf.

HURRAH
FOR
PAYSON!

WANTED, 1000 BEEF HIDES, also FISH OIL, TALLOW and LARD.

Good pay and a liberal price will be given for the above by

W. DOUGLASS,
8 gn of the Liberty Pole,
30-6m Payson, Utah Co.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

WEST AND HAMMOND,

Manufacturers of Leather, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, &c., Ogden City.

THEY are prepared to fill orders in their line at short notice. Produce, Bark and Oil taken in exchange. A liberal price paid for Hides in the articles manufactured in the establishment or in store pay. 13-tf

Water-Power Erected North of the Lime Kiln, by E. H. CAST.

I WISH to inform the public that I am prepared to run a circular-saw to rip up lumber according to order, from one inch to six inches thick, at the rate of $1 an hour. Also, a jig-saw for sawing out anything required for chair-backs, &c.; together with a good turning-lathe for all kinds of turning.

I want immediately 5000 feet of Cottonwood plank; 5000 feet of one inch White Pine lumber; and 5000 feet of scantling.

Bedsteads, chairs, children's chairs, cradles, tables, and all other kinds of furniture always on hand, or made to order.

E. H. CAST,
12th Ward, half a block north of Emigration
22-tf. Street, on State Road.

ENTERPRISE IN
CACHE VALLEY.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their Cache Valley friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

formerly owned by M. F. Farnsworth & Co., and continue to do business at the old stand in LOGAN CITY.

We will exchange our goods for Stock and Produce.

Bring in your cows, oxen, yearlings and beef. We will pay from $75 to $100 for average oxen, from 4 to 9 years old.

☞ Remember, our Goods are to be sold low.

THOMAS BOX & CO.
Logan, Cache County. 30-tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

TIBBITS & STOUT

CONTINUE to do business at the old stand, three doors north of Townsend's Hotel.

A supply of Cloth, suitable for Coats, Pants, and Vests, always on hand.

Broadcloth Coats and Dress Pants to order, either plain or in the most fashionable and approved manner.

Coats done from $5 to $10.
Pants done from $2 to $4.

Cutting and Fitting Warranted, for which the highest market price will be given. 33-tf

Poetry.

THE WORKERS.

BY ANNE K. H. FADER.

I so not like this cringing to
Another fellow-man;
If one has money, subtle god,
A fawning world will turn
And kneel to pay him homage meet,
And crouch and lick his very feet.

But if he's poor—what though he knows
Ten times as much as fortune's pet—
Unnoticed through the world he goes,
Or, if they notice, soon forget;
And he might sink into his grave,
And not a laurel o'er him wave.

Unless you have a brazen face,
And pockets full of *jinglers*, too,
The world will show you little grace,
And will not care a fig for you;
If up, they'll try to push you down,
And call you, if you fall, a clown!

Do'st see that lassie down the street,
With sunny eye and curl?
But as you pass her do not spe k—
For she's a "hired girl!"
Pass right straight by with smile of scorn,
For she is of the lowly born!

But see, there comes another Miss,
Her face is plain—what then?
Go grasp her hand, give one wild kiss,
She's of the "upper ten!"
Strange, such a difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee!

I wonder, when they get to Heaven,
If there will be two doors,
Where earth's proud lady may avoid
The one who does the chores!
Methinks they, if they come at all,
Must enter at the self-same hall!

Gleanings.

KEEP THE SABBATH.—A vagrant called at a house on a Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft-quoted remark, "That she might entertain an angel unawares." "Yes, said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays."

POPULAR PRACTICE.—Gentleman: Is Mrs. N. in? Servant: No, sir; she's not at home. Gentleman: Well, I am sorry, as I owe her some money, and have called to pay it. (Voice from over the balustrades): Oh! I am in. To be sure I am! Why, Sally, didn't you know that? Ask the gentleman to walk in.

GOOD BREEDING.—Lord Chatham, who was almost as remarkable for his courteous manners as for his eloquence and public spirit, has thus defined good breeding: "Benevolence in trifles, or a preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life.

EMPHASIS.—The force of emphasis in giving a meaning to a sentence is well illustrated by the brief colloquy which was heard the other day between two persons: "Do you imagine me a scoundrel, sir?" demanded one, indignantly. "No," was the reply, "I do not *imagine* you to be one."

CONTEMPTUOUS.—"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer to a female witness under examination. The lady replied: "Yes, sir-e-e; and so are women; and if you get anything out of me, just let me know it." "You'll be committed for contempt." "Very well, I'll suffer justly, for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer present."

THE LIFE-DIRECTING KISS.—Benjamin West, on exhibiting to his mother one of the earliest efforts of his pencil, received a kiss from her, by way of approbation. "That kiss," said he, "made me a painter." The judicious commendation of a mother has often given a noble direction to the son's course of life.

GRUMBLERS.—If you find a man disposed to complain of the coldness of the world, be sure you will find that he has never brought anything into the world to warm it, but is a personal lump of ice set in the midst of it. If you find a man who complains that the world is all base and hollow, tap him, and he will probably sound base and hollow. And so, in the other way, a kind man will probably find kindness all about him. The merciful man, as a general thing, will obtain mercy. He who has always had a kind excuse for others, who has looked at the brightest side of the case; he who has rendered his pardon and his help whenever he could, who has never brought his fellow man into any strait by reason of not helping him—will find that the mercy he has bestowed flows back upon him in a full and spontaneous spring. He will make a merciful world by the mercy he himself shows.

THE SOCIAL HORROR.—An untidy woman! Little soap and much perfume. Plenty of jewelry and a lack of strings and buttons. Silks and laces, and tattered under-clothes. Diamond rings and soiled collar. Feathers and flowers, and battered cap frill. Silk stockings and shabby boots. Who has not seen her? If you are a person of courage, enter her dressing-room. Make your way over the carpet, through mis-mated slippers, tippets, belt ribbons, hair-pins, pictorials, magazines, fashion prints, and unpaid bills, and look vainly round for a chair that is sufficiently free from dust to sit down upon. Look at the dingy muslin window-curtains, the questionable bed-quilt and pillow-cases, the un-freshness of everything that your eye falls upon. Open the closet-door, and see the pile of dresses, all wanting "the stitch in time" heaped pell-mell upon their pegs; see the hand-boxes without covers, and all the horrible paraphernalia of a lazy, vapid, inefficient, vacant, idealess female monstrosity, who will, of course, be chosen out of a bevy of practical, good, common sense girls, by some man who prides himself on his "knowledge of women," as his "helpmate" for life! I use the word "monstrosity" advisedly; for even in the cell of a prison I have seen wretched females trying, with woman's beautiful instinct, to brighten and beautify the bare walls with stony rude colored print. Thank heaven! the untidy woman is the exception, not the rule. Would we could say the same of the untidy man.—*Punny Jokes.*

INDOLENCE.—If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No; I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence will conquer all the rest. Indeed, all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.—*Zimmermann.*

CIVIL AND MILITARY.—During the reign of Bonaparte, when the arrogant soldiery expected to dispute all civilians whom they, in their barrack-room slang, termed Pekins, Tallyrand one day asked a general officer, "What is the meaning of that word Pekin?" "Oh," replied the general, "we call all those Pekins who are not military." "Exactly," said Tallyrand, "just as we call all people military who are not civil."

COSMETICS.—The cutaneous torture which Deanira inflicted on the contemptuous Hercules, modern dames of fashion prepare for themselves. The pearl powders, the bloom of roses, the blanc of Venus de Cythere, rouge de Pompadour, and the like are, as they have been often told, but will never properly believe, compounds of bismuth, of flourine, of the hydrated silicate of magnesia, of talc, carmine, and the mineral powders. There is no cosmetic which can ever rival the application of clean pure water, with the addition of a little oatmeal for tender skins, or delicately alkaline soap. These powders and pastes are at the best impalpable powders of flint, magnesia, bismuth or carmine, which stop the pores and obstruct perspiration, for which nature has made the most marvellously minute and elaborate provision; and can, when least hurtful, only limit their action to concealing; and at the same time they exaggerate the defects which they are intended to remove.—*London Lancet.*

TOUCHING BELIEF.—"Beautiful, exceedingly," is the burial of children among the Mexicans. No dark processions or gloomy looks mark the passage to the grave; but, dressed in its holiday attire and garlanded with bright, fresh flowers, the little sleeper is borne to his rest. Glad songs are sung and joyful bells are rung, and lightly as the festival, the gay group goes its way. The child is not dead, but "going home." The Mexican mother who has household treasures laid away in the Campo Santo—God's sacred field—breathes a sweet faith only heard elsewhere in the poet's utterance. Ask her how many children bless her house, and she will answer: "Five—two here and three yonder." So, despite death and the grave, it is yet an unbroken household, and the simple mother ever lives to the thought:

"We are all here!
Father, mother,
Sister, brother,
All who hold each other dear."

MODES OF WALKING.—Observing persons move slow; their heads move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round.

Careful persons lift their feet high, and place them down flat and firm. Sometimes they stoop down, pick up some little obstruction, and place it down quietly by the side of the way.

Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets and their heads slightly inclined.

Modest men generally step softly, for fear of being observed.

Timid persons often step off from a sidewalk on meeting another, and always go around a stone instead of stepping over it.

Wide-a-wake persons "toe out," and have a long swing to their arms, while their hands move about miscellaneously.

Careless persons are forever stubbing their toes.

Lazy people scrape about loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the walk and then on the other.

Very strong-minded persons have their toes directly in front of them, and have a kind of stump movement.

Unstable persons walk fast and slow by turns.

Venturous persons try all roads, frequently climb the fence instead of going through the gate, and never let down a bar.

One-idea persons and selfish ones "toe in."

Cross persons are apt to hit their knees together.

Good-natured persons snap their thumb and finger every few steps.

Fun-loving persons have a kind of a jig movement.

Varieties.

When every one takes care of himself, care is taken of all.

When good cheer is lacking, our friends will be packing.

Who practice not virtue in youth, cannot fly sin in old age.

Personal beauty is a letter of recommendation written by the hand of divinity, but not unfrequently dishonored by the bearer.

Money and time have both their value. He who makes a bad use of the one will never make a good use of the other.

Beware of such food as persuades a man, though he be not hungry, to eat; and those liquors that will prevail with a man to drink when he is not thirsty.

A flock of birds flying over the heads of two city merchants, one of them exclaimed, "How happy these creatures are; they have no acceptances to pay!" "You are mistaken," replied the other, "they have their *bills* to provide for as well as we."

In a Scotch parish there was an ancient of the name of Sandies, whose wit was reputed to be very sharp. The laird, who was also a wag, met him one day, driving a pig to market. "Well, Sandies," quoth he, "you're driving your kizzen (cousin) to the market." "Na, na, sird; he's just an auld acquaintance like yoursel'."

If you thrust your hand into the fire, you must not blame Providence for the suffering. And if you drink strong tea and coffee, eat every indigestible thing, sleep on feather beds, toast yourselves by hot stoves, and neglect to keep clean, when you get a fever, and are brought down to death's door, do not, I beg of you, insult God by asking why he should thus visit you.

A Tale.

DON'T GIVE UP.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

EDWARD CARTER walked home with a downcast look, and an air of despondency. That day his employer had informed him that in consequence of the hard times and the general stagnation of business, he should be compelled to discharge him. He had added, kindly, "I am sorry for this, Carter, for I have always been satisfied with your fidelity, and would gladly retain you if I could.

This was pleasant, but it was a hard thing to find himself out of work, especially as he had a wife and two children dependent upon his exertions. What added to his trouble was, that he was naturally of a desponding temperament. When things went well with him, however, he was not troubled in this way, but the first touch of adversity brought discouragement.

No one is quicker to detect a husband's low spirits than a wife. When Edward Carter entered the house, his wife at once saw that something was the matter.

"Has anything gone wrong?" she asked.

"Yes, everything," he answered, gloomily.

"No, not everything," she answered cheerfully; "we are all of us well, and that is something to be thankful for."

"I can't see much to be thankful for," answered her husband, "with starvation staring us in the face."

"Starvation! Now I am sure you are exaggerating, Edward."

"You can judge about that. I was discharged from employment this evening."

"Discharged! For what reason?" inquired his wife, a little anxiously.

"Because business is dull, and I don't know whether it will ever be any better."

I may remark here that Edward Carter was a shoemaker.

"As to that," said his wife, "I don't think we need to entertain any apprehensions. People must wear shoes, you know. That isn't a fashion that is likely to be superseded while the world stands."

"The market is glutted. There are already enough made to last a long time, the fact is, the trade is overdone, and the result is, that we must make up our minds to starve."

"I don't see the necessity," said Mrs. Carter, still cheerfully. "At the worst, even if the trade should be wholly given up, and everybody adopt the fashion of walking barefoot, you could turn your attention to something else."

"I am not fit for anything else."

"You are altogether too modest—a rare quality for a man," said his wife playfully. "But suppose we sit down to tea. If we are destined to starve, I for one am in favor of putting it off as long as we can."

"I don't see how you can jest so over our misfortunes," said Edward, encouraged a little by his wife's cheerfulness.

"It is always better to laugh than to cry," said Mrs. Carter. "That's what Aunt Nancy used to tell me, and I think there's a good deal of sound philosophy in it. But come to the table. Everything is ready."

The tea-table presented a very neat appearance. The hot biscuit and butter, and plain cake, together with hot tea, certainly did not constitute a very extravagant meal, but each was excellent of its kind, and Edward Carter's spirit rose considerably under the influence of a good meal, and his wife's enlivening and cheerful conversation.

The next morning, at the hour when he was in the habit of going to work, he again became despondent.

"What's the matter, Edward?" asked his wife. "We have got enough in the house to last us a good while yet. No fear of our starving just at present."

"It's only putting it off," said he, shaking his head. "Every day will bring us nearer to it."

"Then you don't expect to get anything to do?"

"There isn't the least chance of it. The trade is down."

"I don't mean that. But there are a good many kinds of work to do in the world."

"And there a good many to do it,"

"Suppose, Edward, before you quite decide upon starving, you go out with the fixed resolution of taking up with the first job that offers. Then at night you can come home and report progress. Will you promise me that you will let no false pride interfere with your doing this? Try it only one day."

"I don't mind making the promise, for there is no chance of anything offering."

"At all events, you will feel happier being out of doors on the lookout for work than moping in the house."

"Perhaps you are right. At any rate, I will make the promise."

Mrs. Carter helped her husband on with his coat, and looked after him as he walked down the village street.

"Edward is industrious and efficient," she said to herself as she watched him, "but he is too easily discouraged. Now, I don't mean to trouble myself in the least. I am quite sure that if we keep up good heart, and exert ourselves, our Heavenly Father will not permit us to suffer."

We will now follow Edward Carter.

He had not walked many rods when he met Squire Emerson, a man of some wealth.

"Good morning, Mr. Carter," said he.

"Good morning, Squire."

"By the way, do you know who I could get to saw and split my wood? I have got some half dozen cords that I want prepared for burning."

Edward Carter was about to say "No," when he thought of the promise made to his wife. True, the work was not much to his taste, but he had promised not to let any false pride interfere in case a job offered.

After a brief hesitation, he said, "I don't know but I could do it as well as anybody, Squire Emerson."

"You, Mr. Carter!" said the Squire, in surprise. "I had not thought of you. Won't it interfere with your business?"

"Just at present I have no other business to interfere with."

"What, you haven't given up the shoe business."

"It has given me up," answered Edward with a tinge of despondence in his tone. "It is very dull, and there is no knowing when it will be any better."

"O, it will be better by-and-by, never fear. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter, allow me to say that I admire your manly spirit in resolving not to be idle, but to do whatever your hands find to do. I shall feel much obliged to you if you will undertake the job I spoke of, as it will relieve me of trouble in looking after somebody else."

Edward felt inspirited by this commendation, although he felt that it was his wife rather than himself that deserved it.

"When will you be ready to begin?"

"There is nothing to prevent my beginning at once," he replied.

"Very well, I will turn back with you, and show you where to find the saw and so forth."

Edward Carter was soon at work. It seemed to him a little strange at first, but he soon got accustomed to it, and the thought that he was earning something for his family kept up his spirits.

His wife looked for him somewhat anxiously at dinner. She knew his temperament, and she feared that he might have been unsuccessful, in which event he would be more disheartened than ever.

But to her gratification he seemed quite cheerful.

"Well, Edward, did you get anything to do?" she asked.

"Yes, Mary, I have turned wood-sawyer," he replied, half jocularly. "You see we are rising in the world."

"I think we are," said the wife, her face beaming with approbation. "A man who can throw aside all false pride, and show that he is determined to make the best of his circumstances, ought to stand high in the world's estimation."

"It is all owing to you, Mary," said her husband. "I was ready to give up the ship last night."

"But you won't feel so again, I hope."

"I can't promise that. This job will last only two or three days. I shall have to lay by then."

"Perhaps not. Something else may present itself. But you have not told me for whom you are working."

"For Squire Emerson."

"How much has he agreed to pay you."

"He told me he would pay me for the time employed at the same rate that I have been accustomed to receive in the shop."

"That is quite liberal."

"Yes, considering that I am out of practice, and probably could not accomplish so much as some one more experienced."

That evening, when Edward Carter came home from work, his wife said,

"I have got a confession to make, Edward."

"A confession. Then you have been doing something awful, I presume."

"You shall judge. I have agreed to take two boarders."

"Two boarders!" said the husband, in astonishment.

"Yes, James and Moses Studley called here this morning and asked me if I knew of a good boarding place for them. It seems that Mrs. Evans, with whom they have been boarding hitherto, has concluded to break up housekeeping and join her two sons, who, you know are doing business in Boston, and therefore they are obliged to seek some other place. When they asked me about it, I at once thought that it would be a good thing for us if we could secure them. You know they pay promptly and a fair price. So I said, half in joke, 'Suppose you come and board with me!'"

"And what did they say?"

"James at once spoke up and said, 'We should like nothing better, Mrs. Carter, if you will take us.' They wanted an immediate answer, and so I took the liberty to say, 'Yes' without waiting to consult you."

"But have you considered how much your work will be increased, Mary?"

"I know it will be increased, but then it will be a great help to us. Consider, they will pay us four dollars a week each, and that will do something to ward off starvation," she said, playfully.

"You are an excellent wife, Mary," said Edward Carter, feelingly. "I need just such a one to keep up my spirits. But I am afraid you are taking too much on yourself."

"As to that, Edward, I can work as well as you, and I don't mean to give any advice I am not willing to follow myself."

"The next day the two Studleys came to their new boarding-place. They were engaged in a flourishing trade, and proved capital boarders.

Meanwhile Edward Carter kept on with his job at Squire Emerson's.

When that was finished, he was out of work for a day or two. This affected his spirits somewhat, but not so much as before. He felt more confidence in Providence, and was cheered by his wife's good spirits.

At this time his wife chanced to see an advertisement in a daily paper relative to an agency. She persuaded her husband to answer it.

"It won't amount to anything," he said. "Most of these things are humbugs."

"Some are, no doubt," she answered; "but, in the absence of anything else, it will at least do no harm to find out what this is."

Edward Carter received a letter in answer, offering him inducements which seemed liberal. He decided to visit the city, and make further inquiries. These impressed him so favorably that he decided to undertake it.

I need only add that it lead to something more profitable than his former business, which accordingly he has not seen fit to resume. He is now in prosperous circumstances, and firmly believes, with his wife, that God helps those who show a disposition to help themselves.

FACILITY OF SECESSION FROM MATRIMONY.—The New York *Herald* contains the following advertisement:

"Divorces obtained in another State without crimination or publicity. Incompatibility of temper only required. All cases warranted and strictly confidential. Apply from 12 to 5 p.m., to ——, No. 6 —— Street, room 21."

The Washington Territory *Standard* says that a man can be released from his duties to society and offspring, in the Legislature of that Territory, in one and a half minutes.

HOW TO KEEP A HOTEL.

A MAN may be a first-rate fellow, as Mat Peel used to say, and yet not know how to keep a hotel. If ability in hotel keeping be a test of a good fellow, there is one man for whom we can certainly vouch as all sorts of a good fellow. He keeps a hotel or country tavern, if you will, away up in the interior of Arkansas somewhere. The way we happened to hear of him was this:

Several weeks ago, two well known gentlemen of this city went traveling for the benefit of their health, and concluded to try the famous Hot Springs of old Rackensack. There being neither river, railroad or canal to take a body to the Springs our travelers hired horses at their destination. They unluckily did not follow the right road, or else there was no right road to follow; at any rate they got lost, and after a fatiguing day's ride through a barren and inhospitable wilderness, they came to a neat little building standing alone in the woods, with farming appendages around. Our travelers halted and hallooed. A great tall, raw-boned giant of a fellow stepped out.

"Can we get lodgings here to-night?" asked one of the horsemen.

"Well gentlemen, I reckin you kin" said the big one, "and welkim to boot. This is a hotel."

The travelers, although they did not like the cut of the landlord's jib, dismounted, were relieved of their horses, and were soon regaling themselves over a good country supper of corn dodgers, bacon, milk, fried chickens and coffee. It was a regular country supper, but with their whetted appetites our invalids enjoyed it amazingly.

After supper the gigantic landlord sat on the porch with them, talking, laughing, cracking jokes and treating occasionally to some good old rye, of which he appeared to have a plentiful stock. The invalids set him down for a regular "brick" and were still better pleased when lighted at last to nice soft feather beds, with the whitest and sweetest of sheets.

Next morning our travelers were aroused by their ugly but affable landlord, and regaled with a breakfast, if possible, more appetizing than the last night's supper had been.

The horses were brought around, and it was evident that they too had been well cared for. One of the travelers pulled out his wallet, and said to the big entertainer:

"Well, landlord, you keep a first-rate little hotel out here; better than we expected to find. We are much pleased with it, and now we want to know what the damage is."

The landlord drew himself up, and putting on a very solemn look, said:

"Gentlemen, I'm pleased to hear ye'r satisfied. The bill is two hundred and seventy-five dollars."

"How much did you say, sir?" asked the travelers, both startled.

The big one, drawing himself up a little higher, and looking still more solemn, replied, distinctly and emphatically, "Two hundred and seventy-five dollars, gentlemen."

"Do I hear you right, sir? do you really mean to charge us two hundred and seventy-five dollars for two meals and lodging, and horse feed?"

"Gentlemen," said the landlord, with the utmost alarming *sang froid*, "that's no mistake. Two hundred and seventy-five dollars is the bill."

The invalids got scared. They did not feel strong enough to fight; and if they had, could never have hoped to make any thing out of the ungainly giant who stood so composed before them. Without saying another word, the traveler with the wallet squeezed it and peeled its different pockets, and succeeded in handing over the full amount required. The landlord thanked his guests politely, and hoped if they should ever pass that way again, that they would give him a call.

The travelers were now on their horses, and prepared, like the famous cavaliers in James' novels to resume their solitary ride. Before getting off, however, the traveler who had to disgorge, turned in his saddle and hailed the landlord:

"I say, landlord," he shouted, "before I go, I'd just like to ask you one question; a civil question; which you can't take offence at."

"Fire ahead, gentlemen," was the answer; "ye've paid yer bill, and yer welkim to ask any thin', without offence."

"Well, how in the name of heaven did you come to charge us two hundred and seventy-five dollars for one night's accommodation, not worth more than five or six dollars at the outside?"

"Certainly, gentlemen, I'll tell yer and welkim. Yer see I keep a hotel; and sometimes I has customers and sometimes I hasn't. When I hasn't I has to charge accordin', and as you are the first customers I've had well nigh on to a year, yer bill was a little bigger than it mout have been otherwise. The hotel has to be kep' up gentlemen, and when customers is scarce, I has to charge accordin'."

"Good morning, landlord," said both the travelers, and they rode off satisfied.

They didn't go to the Springs, however. They took the back track for the river, and returned to the city for more money, the big hotel keeper having pretty well cleaned them out. Re-supplied with funds, they are now off to the Virginia Springs, being unwilling to trust themselves again among the hotels of the Arkansas interior.

They declare, though, that the big landlord who fleeced them is a capital fellow; all sorts of a fellow; and knows how to keep a hotel into the bargain.—*N. O. Crescent.*

WIVES WELL APPRECIATED.—The clergy of the Greek church are permitted to marry while in the deacon's orders, but their bishops and monks are unmarried. If, however, the wife of a papas dies, he cannot give her a successor; and it is said that the knowledge of this gains her a larger amount of respect and attention than is usually the lot of her sex in the East. A friend who has resided some time in Syria, was much surprised upon entering the house of one of the principal priests, to find the reverend papas washing with his own hands the linen of the household. On enquiring the reason, the papas replied: "I do this to save my wife labor, that she may live longer; for you know, O, Kyrie, that the law of our church does not permit me to have another, and I wish to keep this one as long as I can."

Advertisements.

WANTED,

AT this Office, Hay, wood, wheat, flour, pigs, &c., on subscription.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER.
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

NOTICE.

A NOTE executed by me to Abraham Caldwell either in June or July last, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, due September 1st, 1861, payable to said Caldwell or bearer, will not be paid by me, as the consideration for which said note was given has failed, and the public is cautioned against trading for the same.
31-4t JOSEPH ALLRIDGE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MRS. JANE SPIKING wishes to know the whereabouts of her son BENJAMIN; he is supposed to be in California. Information will be gratefully received by Mrs. Spiking, or Thomas Spiking, Cedar City, Iron Co., U. T.
31-6m

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.
Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

THE MOUNTAINEER
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE,
Basement Story of the Council House,
CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

HAVING lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all description of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.

HANDBILLS, POSTERS,
Blanks, Checks, Receipts, Cards, &c. &c.,
Executed to order, at fair Prices.

W. I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Power of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal.
Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. G. S. L. City. 4tf

Just Published, Price 5 cents,
THE MOUNTAINEER CALENDAR For 1861.

THE Calendar gives the day of the month and week, together with the changes of the moon, &c. No person able to read ought to be without a copy. Price to Agents, $3 per 100.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf

LATEST IMPORTATIONS
WILLIAM NIXON

HAS just received from California, a large quantity of
WINDOW GLASS, STATES NAILS,
And a lot of very choice
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
DRIED FRUIT, &c.,
to which he invites public attention.
He has also on hand, a large amount of property lately purchased at Fort Crittenden, consisting of
SPADES, AXES, HARNESS,
&c., &c., which, having purchased at VERY LOW RATES, he is prepared to sell CHEAP, for Cash, Grain, Flour, Pork, and other Valley Produce. A great variety of
GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,
suitable to the season and the wants of the people;
Prints, Lawns, Ribbons, Bonnets, &c.,
Together with every description of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Tin Ware, Wall Paper, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Olive Oil, Cotton Yarn, home-made and imported Crockery, and numerous other articles constantly on hand.
Provisions and full fit-out for Emigrants and Farmers constantly on hand.
Liberal Discount allowed to Country Dealers.

WANTED,
One Hundred Yoke of Good WORK OXEN, also Fifty MILCH COWS, for which a liberal price will be paid.
Call and see me at Maine Street, in this city, or at Fort'd, near Fort Crittenden.
G. S. L. City, April 2, 1861. 27 tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER BAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wrapping covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Editors of the several Wards, or the *News* and *Mountaineer* Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The mass can be collected and prepared in large quantities, without much trouble.
It is supposed that, in a few months, all who wish will receive paper in exchange for rags.
EDWARD HUNTER, Printing Office.
1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stockton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of
GOODS,
have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by
HORD & DICKSON,
Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

NOTICE.

We have also on hand and for sale, a substantial stock of Goods at OGDEN, at J. J. Terrell's Old Stand.
TERMS, CASH.
A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.
Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.
1-tf

SEALED PROPOSALS,

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR GRAIN" will be received by the undersigned at his Office, until 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 1st day of June next, for supplying the U. S. Quarter Master's Department, at this depot, with
35,000 Bushels of Grain,
of the following kinds, viz.,
22,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
3,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,
10,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY
The whole to be clean, free from chaff or dust, or other impurities, and of a good merchantable quality.
5,000 Bushels
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of November next, and the balance at the rate of at least
5,000 Bushels per Month
thereafter, until the whole amount above called for is delivered.
R. E. CLARY,
Assist. Quarter Master,
U. S. Army.
Chief Quarter Master's Office,
Fort Crittenden, U. T.,
April 25th, 1861. 30 6t

FOR SALE,

A TRADING POST and TOLL BRIDGE, situated on Sweet Water River, on the road to California, half a mile east of Independence Rock, and five miles east of the Devil's Gate, and one of the most favorable points for trading on the road. Said post consists of a Toll Bridge across Sweetwater River, one Store, one Warehouse, Kitchen, Blacksmith's Shop with tools, five dwelling houses and two corrals. Any gentleman wishing to purchase will learn the further particulars by applying to the owner, Mr. Louis Guenard, at the Upper North Platte Bridge, N. T. 24-3 m.

WANTED,
AT H. DINWOODEY'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
SIGN OF THE CHAIR,
Four doors south of Livingston, Bell & Co's. Store,
25000 FEET OF LUMBER, viz.:
7000 feet two-inch Cottonwood and Pine Plank.
2000 feet one and a half inch Cottonwood and Pine Plank.
500 feet one and a quarter inch White Pine Plank.
5000 feet one inch White Pine Boards.
5500 feet of Scantling, 4 by 4 Quaking Asp and White Pine.
3000 feet of Scantling, 2 by 4, Pine.
Also, 20 or 30 cords of Quaking Asp and Red Pine Chair Lumber.
A large quantity of excellent FURNITURE always on hand. 30-tf

WANTED,
AT my FURNITURE SHOP,
2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 " 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 9 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "
Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.
A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.
Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & customers for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 20 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of
NEW GOODS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
May be examined on every House independent of the supply on demand, by merchants. We invite them early call to examine our stock.
A full assortment of customer's to which we will be happy to attend. Goods kept at our store to CASH CUSTOMERS only, as we will in no case keep Goods on Credit. Business can be supported at cheapest rates for Cash.
Fifty Sets Chinese Tea and several hundred Chests Tea, which we will sell low.
1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

BL
Folio
AN45
S35
M86